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The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Public Services Division, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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The Consular Service of the United States

by Walter J. Marx

One often sees the statement that the career consular service of the United States dates only from the 20th century, and many believe that it was not until the Rogers Act of 1924 that we obtained such a service. Actually the consular service has a history as old as the Republic itself.

The economic development of the colonies was such that the sending of agents at least to England was a necessity. However, these agents should not be confused with consuls. They were often mere brokers, but their functions ranged from those of sales agents and purchasing agents to those of quasi-diplomatic officials sent to England by the colonial assemblies to negotiate with the King's Ministers or with the Lords Proprietor, as the case might be. Benjamin Franklin, in his autobiography, describes such a mission on which he was engaged in 1757. In dealing with ships and seamen, these colonial agents clearly performed some consular functions.

At the very inauguration of the new Republic, it was necessary to make some provision for the care of shipwrecked and stranded seamen, even though the Continental Congress had weightier problems on its hands. Our first agents abroad, Silas Deane and Thomas Morris, although they were diplomatic rather than consular officials and were engaged in delicate negotiations of the greatest importance in Paris, found it necessary in 1776 to take care of American seamen and vessels in difficulties in French ports. A Treaty of Amity and Commerce with France on February 6, 1778, formally recognized the right of consular representation, but no consuls were appointed. In the same year Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, who then represented the United States at Paris, complained to the Continental Congress of the burden placed upon them by the consular activity they were forced to assume because of the lack of consular representation in France.

The first consul of the United States was Lt. Col. William Palfrey, of Massachusetts, who had previously served as Paymaster General of the Continental Army. Palfrey was elected consul to reside in France by the Continental Congress on November 4, 1780, and was commissioned "consul in France" on December 9, 1780, with a salary of $1,500 a year. He did not serve, however, for he was lost at sea in December 1780 while en route to his post. Thomas Barclay, of Pennsylvania, was elected on June 26, 1781, vice consul to reside in France and was commissioned "vice consul in France" on July 10, 1781, with a salary of $1,000 a year. On October 5, 1781, he was elected and commissioned consul in France in place of Palfrey. Almost at the same time Richard Harrison, an American merchant at Cadiz, was appointed consular agent by our Minister at Madrid.

The first consular convention negotiated by the United States was a convention with France which was signed by Franklin at Versailles on July 29, 1784. This convention proved unacceptable to the Continental Congress and was not ratified. Thomas Jefferson signed a new one at Versailles on November 14, 1788, which received unanimously the Senate's advice and consent to ratification in 1789 and went into force in 1790.

Organization of Consular Service

Thomas Jefferson became Secretary of State on March 22, 1790, and proceeded to organize a consular service. By the end of August 1790, he had appointed 6 consuls and 10 vice consuls, all with no compensation. They were to support themselves by engaging in trade and collecting fees for

consular services. It was thought that the prestige and prerogatives of the consular title would enable an American businessman to forge ahead of his commercial competitors in foreign ports. Experience proved, however, that this was not necessarily true.

The first formal instructions to consuls were issued by Secretary Jefferson in a circular dated August 26, 1790. All consuls and vice consuls were to report every 6 months the names of American vessels entering or clearing the ports to which they were assigned. From time to time the consuls were to send the Secretary political and commercial information of interest to the United States and, in particular, news of any military preparations; and, if war seemed imminent, the consular officers were to notify American vessels and merchants in their areas to take all necessary precautions. The consuls were allowed to appoint consular agents.

In spite of Mr. Jefferson's initiative in establishing our first consular service, he personally was not too firmly convinced of the general utility of consuls at the time he was negotiating the 1788 consular convention. The *Foreign Service Journal* of April 1955 printed an interesting letter which he wrote to the Count de Montmorin, Foreign Minister under Louis XVI, on June 20, 1788, in which he said:

> . . . As for ourselves, we do not find the institution of Consuls very necessary. Its history commences in times of barbarism and might well have ended with them. During these times, they were perhaps useful, and may still be so in countries not yet emerged from that condition. . . .

The first legislative attempt to define the powers and duties of consuls came some 2 years later, on April 14, 1792, when the Congress passed a bill which still serves as the basic charter governing the powers and duties of consuls. Later legislation simply elaborated or changed minor points in this original Act of Congress; a review of the Act shows that its definition of the functions of the consul could almost pass for a description of today's consular role.

Functions of the Consul

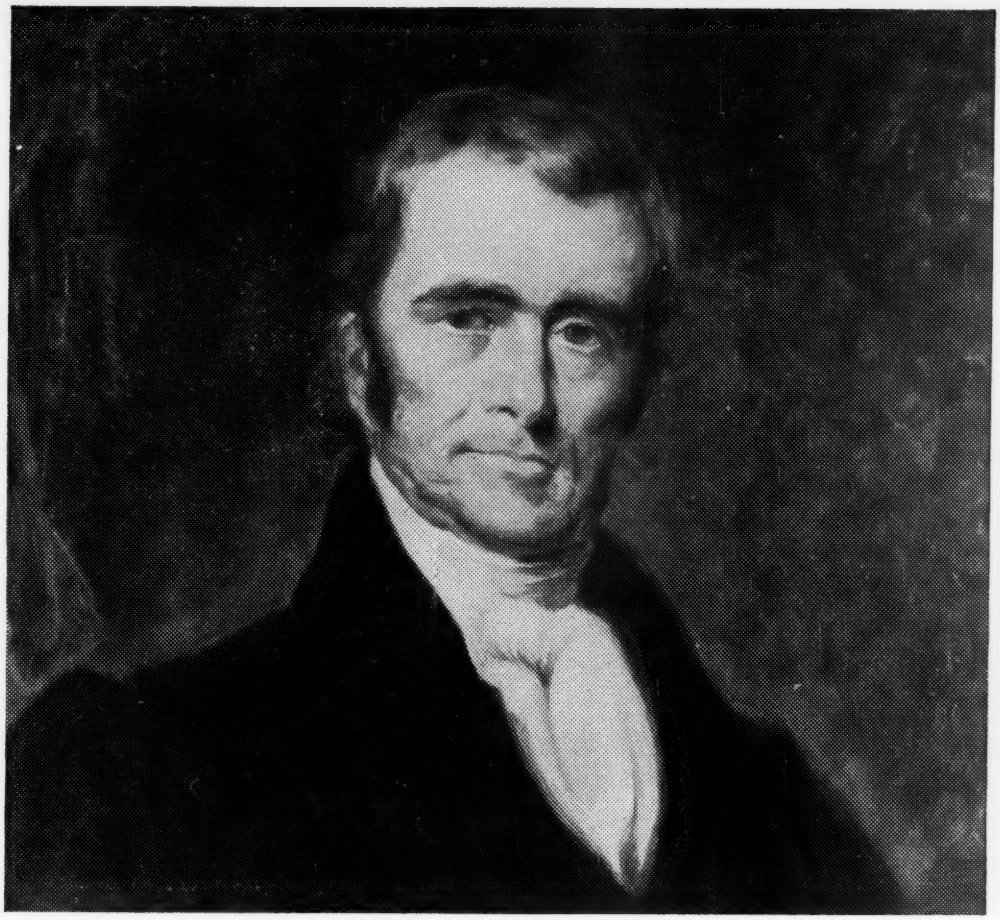
Consuls were authorized to receive protests and declarations of captains, masters, crews, passengers, and merchants who might be American citizens; to care for American vessels stranded in their consular districts; to relieve distressed seamen and to require masters of American vessels under penalty of a fine to convey such seamen to their homes with no charge, provided they worked for their passage; to require the masters of vessels that might be sold abroad to pay their men's passage back to the United States; to authenticate copies of documents; to take charge of and settle estates of Americans dying abroad and having no legal representatives.

This Act of 1792 also required that consuls provide bond for the faithful performances of their duties. Because no businessman could be expected to attempt to carry on trade on the Barbary Coast, a salary of $2,000 a year was provided for consuls appointed to the Barbary States and these consuls were to have diplomatic status. Particularly important, the Act authorized consuls to exercise such additional powers as might be inherent in their office or might result from any future treaty or convention.

These inherent powers have never been too clearly defined, and some consuls historically have attempted to interpret them in such a way as to obtain diplomatic privileges for themselves, their offices, and their homes; some in particular have been eager to obtain immunity from arrest. However, most of these attempts have been thwarted, and international law grants consuls few special privileges except for those specified in consular conventions and by custom. The broad authority granted by the Act of 1792 did, nevertheless, enable consuls to take vigorous action in areas not completely covered by the regulations of the Department of State.

In view of the fairly complete coverage of the Act of 1792, there were few changes in later years. An Act of February 28, 1803, enlarged the duties of the consul regarding the care of seamen, and an Act of April 20, 1818, required the certification of invoices covering goods to be imported into the United States. The latter Act was clarified by an Act of March 1, 1823, often regarded as the beginning of the consular invoice function. The consul was to certify the invoice as representing accurately the approximate value of the goods being shipped, so that the imports would be charged the correct customs duty. The invoice fees became quite important in supporting the operations of the consular offices, and the revenues of the United States, through increased customs duties, profited by the operation of this consular

(Continued on page 450)



JOHN MARSHALL

September 24, 1955, marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Marshall, Revolutionary soldier, lawyer, and statesman, best remembered today for his achievements as Chief Justice of the United States. Less well remembered is his service as Secretary of State of the United States.

John Marshall was commissioned Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President John Adams May 13, 1800. He entered upon his duties June 6, 1800, as the first Secretary of State to have his office in the city of Washington and served through February 3, 1801. An outstanding accomplishment during his term of office was his direction of the negotiation of the reconciliation convention of 1800 with France. He was commissioned Chief Justice of the United States January 31, 1801, and took office February 4, 1801, but served concurrently as Secretary of State ad interim from February 4 to March 4, 1801. His distinguished career on the Supreme Bench continued for more than 34 years, until his death on July 6, 1835.

The portrait of John Marshall reproduced above, which is one of the Department's collection of oil paintings of former Secretaries of State, was executed by the American artist, Eliphalet Fraser Andrews (1835–1915). Painted in 1891 from a life portrait by Henry Inman and purchased from Mr. Andrews on November 25, 1891, this painting now hangs in the office of the Under Secretary of State in the main State Department building.

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invoice system. It was also a useful device in detecting commercial fraud.[1]

Increased Consular Activity

By February 16, 1826, the United States had 110 consuls abroad, in addition to the 4 assigned to the Barbary States who had diplomatic status. The number of consuls increased so rapidly that some 7 years later, in a reorganization of the Department of State on June 30, 1833, it became necessary to establish a Consular Bureau. At that time there were 152 consular officers and 19 diplomatic officers. Since only 2 men were assigned to the Consular Bureau, it was a physical impossibility to handle expeditiously the volume of mail coming in from the consuls abroad. This was in contrast to the days of the Continental Congress when the Secretary for Foreign Affairs once confessed that he had not received a report of the 11 agents and consuls abroad for 11 months; when called upon to give information to the Congress, he was forced to use the press as his source of foreign news.

An elaborate report on consular activity compiled in 1842 gives some idea of the more lucrative posts of that time. Habana took in the largest amount of consular fees, $9,231.26; then came Liverpool with $8,400, Rio de Janeiro with $4,776, Le Havre with $3,626, Paris with only $2,286.14, and London with $2,233.13. It can be seen that fees alone were not adequate compensation for most consuls.

In 1842 the regulations for the relief of seamen allowed the consuls somewhat more latitude than those of today, and in that year Liverpool took care of 1,202 destitute seamen and London, 540. Today the agents assigned to key ports by most shipping companies are required to perform some of the duties involved in the relief of seamen formerly performed by our consuls.

James Buchanan, Secretary of State from 1845 to 1849, made a study of the consular service and prepared a highly critical report. He recommended passage of a law to limit the number of consuls, establish a procedure for their appointment and compensation, clearly define their duties, and specify the fees to be collected. Secretary Buchanan believed that too many consuls were being appointed because of the fee system and political pressures at home. At that time there were 168 consulates and 10 commercial agencies; he believed that 74 consuls and 55 vice consuls would be adequate, provided they were empowered to appoint consular agents. He insisted that it was absolutely vital to define the powers and duties of the consuls, who had considerable discretion in carrying on their functions. Mr. Buchanan also recommended a stricter control of the funds used for the relief of destitute seamen, and, finally, he called for the consuls to provide more information of real use to the Congress and the American people.

Most of Secretary Buchanan's recommendations eventually were carried out. A law of March 1, 1855, provided for grades, salaries, and posts in the diplomatic service and the consular service, which were henceforth to be limited to American citizens. Minor defects in the law were corrected by the Act of August 18, 1856, which remained the principal guidepost of the diplomatic and consular service down to the reforms of the 20th century. Certain officers were still paid on a fee basis, but all fees over $2,500 a year had to be turned over to the Government.

Because the salaries were so inadequate, certain consuls were still permitted, according to instructions issued in 1855, to carry on business to augment their incomes. The average salary was then around $2,000. However, a consul could receive, in addition, a total of $1,000 annually from the consular agents he appointed—a fact which encouraged him to appoint as many consular agents as possible and to send them as much business as he could, for the fees the consul himself collected had to be turned in to the Treasury.

Inadequate Salaries

Although the change from a fee system of payment for consuls to a salary was an important step forward, the salaries set for each post were often inadequate. For example, in 1858, at a time when his expenses had increased 20 percent, the consul at Liverpool received a 50 percent salary cut. At Calcutta the salary was only $5,000, despite the fact that expenses totaled $9,600, plus $2,000 for the fare to India and back.

[1] On Aug. 15, 1955, the Treasury Department announced that new customs regulations, to be effective Oct. 1, will eliminate consular certification of invoices; see BULLETIN of Sept. 5, 1955, p. 399. This action is being taken in the interest of simplification of international trade procedures and to promote the President's program to remove unwarranted burdens on international trade.

The saddest story of that time came from Pernambuco, however, where the consul complained that his salary did not even afford "the actual means of a scanty and miserable existence." One predecessor had resigned when he read "such mournful account of this place as to disgust him in advance of his arrival; four others have left their bones to fade in these fearfully hot sands, without a slab of stone or a stick of wood to point the stranger to their graves."

Of course, in carrying on private business the consul had an advantage over his competitors in that by certifying their invoices in his capacity as a consul he learned the prices of their goods and could underbid them in the American market.

The Regulations of 1855

Following the passing of the Act of March 1, 1855, the Department of State compiled and published a volume of consular regulations entitled *General Instructions to the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States.* As the duties of consuls have remained remarkably uniform through the years, a detailed account of the regulations of 1855 is unnecessary, though certain general aspects of these instructions may be of interest.

First of all, in keeping with the origins of the consular service, there is the emphasis on the duty of the consul to foster his country's trade:

> The consuls are expected, in their correspondence, to note all events which bear upon the commerce of the country with the United States and of our navigation, the establishment of new branches of industry in the extent of their consulate, and the increase and decline of those before established; they will make such suggestions as, in their opinion, may lead to the increase of our commerce or navigation, and point out those which have a contrary effect, with the means that appear proper for avoiding them. Samples of manufactures and specimens of produce which appear to be valuable articles either of export or import, if not generally known, should be sent, if not too bulky, with the consular letters, and, if too bulky, may be addressed to the collector of some of our principal ports; also, seeds of plants and grain which might be cultivated to advantage in the United States. In general, the duties of the consular office require an attention to whatever can promote the commerce and navigation of our country, as well as the interests of the citizens of the United States who may require the exercise of the consular functions.

Seamen, in the past as now, received special treatment, but the general instructions for the protection of Americans abroad reflect at least the spirit of today's regulations:

> Consuls are particularly cautioned not to enter into any contentions which can be avoided, either with their countrymen or the authorities of the country in which they reside; referring questions of that nature to the minister or to this Department, and using every endeavor to settle, in an amicable manner, all disputes in which their countrymen may be concerned; countenancing and protecting them with the authorities of the country in all cases in which they may be injured or oppressed, but firmly refusing them support when they have been wilfully guilty of any infraction of the laws, particularly in any attempt to defraud the revenue, and giving aid to the proper officers in preventing any such practices, which, though they may prove a pecuniary benefit to the individuals concerned, leave a stain on the national character.

And more specifically:

> In the event of any attempts being made to injure citizens of the United States, either in their persons or property, he will uphold their rightful interests and the privileges secured them by treaty, by representations in the proper official quarter. He will, at the same time, be careful to conduct himself with courtesy and moderation in all his transactions with the public authorities, and upon no account urge claims on behalf of citizens of the United States to which he may not, after a faithful examination, believe them entitled.

The consul is constantly urged to keep his temper, to maintain "a firm and dignified demeanor," and, in official correspondence, "to avoid the expression of private or excited feeling."

The regulations of 1855 dealt rather neatly with one perennial problem of consuls in our own and past times:

> United States consuls are often called upon by their fellow-citizens at home, or temporarily residing within their consulates, to investigate titles to property, examine official records, and prepare legal or notarial papers. For compensation for such services no provision is made by law; and it cannot reasonably be expected that consuls should perform them gratuitously. When application is made to consuls for such purposes, they will refer the party to a competent attorney or notary, or in the event of doing the service themselves, they are authorized to make a reasonable charge therefore, as provided in the twenty-fourth chapter.

It is interesting to note that in 1855 there was no act of Congress regulating the issuing of passports. They were granted simply upon the ground of international courtesy, to give evidence that the bearer was a U. S. citizen. Consuls were instructed to transmit to the Department the name of every person to whom a passport had been issued, together with the evidence on which it was granted.

One burden that did not rest upon the 19th-century consul was the intricate problem of visa

issuance. The modern consul, faced with the voluminous visa regulations of our time, will perhaps look enviously upon the 1855 regulations, which simply specified that consuls should give timely notice to the Department and to the collector of the customs at the appropriate port of the intended shipment of paupers and pardoned convicts to the United States, furnishing the names of the parties, a description of their persons, the name of the vessel, the date of sailing, etc., "in order that proper steps may be taken for the enforcement of such police regulation as may have been adopted by the several States upon the subject."

Salary Reform

No significant changes were made in the consular service until the closing years of the 19th century when Secretary of State Richard Olney and President Cleveland endeavored to provide a more efficient consular service.

In his first annual message to Congress on December 8, 1885, President Cleveland called for the paying of decent salaries and for a modest reform of the consular service in the following words:

> I earnestly urge that Congress recast the appropriations for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests. At every post where a representative is necessary the salary should be so graded as to permit him to live with comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries the so-called notarial extraofficial fees, which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be done away with. Every act requiring the certification and seal of the officer should be taxable at schedule rates and the fee therefor returned to the Treasury. By restoring these revenues to the public use the consular service would be self-supporting, even with a liberal increase of the present low salaries.
>
> In further prevention of abuses a system of consular inspection should be instituted.

In accordance with a provision of the diplomatic and consular appropriation act approved July 1, 1886, the Secretary of State submitted estimates for the maintenance of the consular service on the basis of paying salaries for all officers to whom such allowance seemed to be advisable. An attempt was made to redistribute the salaries already appropriated among the various offices, in accordance with the work performed, the importance of the representative duties of the incumbent, and the cost of living at each post. In commenting upon this last item, President Cleveland, in his second annual message of December 6, 1886, said:

> The last consideration has been too often lost sight of in the allowances heretofore made. The compensation which may suffice for the decent maintenance of a worthy and capable officer in a position of onerous and representative trust at a post readily accessible, and where the necessaries of life are abundant and cheap, may prove an inadequate pittance in distant lands, where the better part of a year's pay is consumed in reaching the post of duty, and where the comforts of ordinary civilized existence can only be obtained with difficulty and at exorbitant cost. I trust that in considering the submitted schedules no mistaken theory of economy will perpetuate a system which in the past has virtually closed to deserving talent many offices where capacity and attainments of a high order are indispensable, and not a few instances has brought discredit on our national character and entailed embarrassment and even suffering on those deputed to uphold our dignity and interests abroad.

President Cleveland called for an inspection system, pointing out that, in the absence of reliable information, "efficiency can scarcely be rewarded or its opposite corrected." He also stressed the increasing value of the printed consular reports to American businessmen engaged in trade competition abroad.

The President, having failed to obtain the legislation he wished from the Congress, emphasized once again, in his fourth annual message of December 3, 1888, the need for a reform of the consular service:

> The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It need not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort, and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision, through subordinate agencies, of affairs over a considerable district.
>
> I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me that the appropriations for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the so-called notarial or unofficial fees, which our representatives abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be authorized.

When President Cleveland returned to the White House in 1893, the reforms he had advocated still had not been accomplished, and in his message to Congress in that year he again insisted upon the need for a more efficient consular service. Secretary of State Olney, attempting to achieve a minor reform by using the Executive power al-

ready existing, arranged through an Executive order of September 20, 1895, to have all vacancies in the consular offices in a salary range of $1,000 to $2,500 filled on a merit basis. Professor Graham Stuart calls this the first step taken by an administration to take the Foreign Service out of politics.

How successful Olney's effort was can be seen by the effects of the 1896 election upon the consular service. Of 272 consuls, President McKinley left in office only 34. It was not until the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt that a permanent reform of the consular service along the lines recommended by President Cleveland was achieved.

On November 10, 1905, President Roosevelt issued an Executive order placing both diplomatic and consular positions, except for the posts of ambassador and minister, on a civil service basis. His Secretary of State, Elihu Root, drafted a bill to make the reform permanent, but the act finally passed by Congress, which was approved on April 5, 1906, simply classified consuls and provided for the annual inspection of consular offices and for the payment of consuls by salaries instead of fees. President Roosevelt therefore on June 27, 1906, issued an Executive order extending the civil service merit system to the whole consular service. An examining board was established, and the examinations were very strictly graded. The Secretary himself studied the dossier of each officer considered for promotion.

Basis for Reforms

The 1906 reforms were brought about principally by the pressure of public opinion and by the dissatisfaction of the business community with the small amount of useful trade information being furnished by the consular service.

Another factor was the desire of the administration itself to place the consular service outside the realm of politics. A clean sweep by each new President would make impossible the development of an experienced career consular service. Furthermore, because the number of consulates was necessarily limited, it was completely impossible to satisfy any but the smallest percentage of job-seekers. One writer mentions that President McKinley received 20,000 job applications, some 4,000 of which specified London or Paris! Charles J. Guiteau, who killed President Garfield, was a disappointed office-seeker who wanted to be consul at Paris. The inability to grant consular posts to "party hacks" made far more enemies than the few friends whose allegiance was cemented by the gift of a consular position; and one would have to deduct from the latter group a number who obtained consular posts but were unhappy with them and felt that they had been unfairly treated by the administration.

The 1906 reforms actually laid the foundation for the modern consular service, even though salaries remained inadequate and many of the fringe benefits which were given by later legislation were still lacking.

Visa Office Established

At the end of World War I, because of the horde of immigrants waiting to enter the United States, the Government made it a requirement that every prospective immigrant obtain an American visa. A Visa Office was set up in the Division of Passport Control by a Departmental order dated August 13, 1918. On November 21, 1919, the Visa Office was separated from the Division of Passport Control and given complete jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to visa control.

The addition of the visa function placed a serious burden upon many consular offices. No single function has caused more misunderstanding about the role of the consul. Although he alone makes the decision as to whether a visa will be issued, he is bound by extremely complicated legislation and Departmental regulations which are ill-understood by foreigners unable to obtain American visas. It speaks well for the high integrity of the consular service that few instances of bribery or fraud in connection with the issuance of visas are discovered by the Department.

The Rogers Act

The increase in international communications after World War I, together with the phenomenal growth of American industry and the demands for enlarged export markets, added to the responsibilities of the consular service, and Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes attempted to continue the reforms inaugurated by President Roosevelt. In 1919 Representative John Jacob Rogers had introduced three bills in Congress for the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service, but no action was taken upon them. In collaboration with the Department of State, he

introduced a similar bill in 1921 and 1922, but it was not until May 24, 1924, that the Rogers Bill became a law. This legislation combined the diplomatic and consular service and enabled those in consular work to undertake diplomatic careers.

A review of the records indicates that the Rogers Act was not quite so revolutionary as some Foreign Service officers today sometimes believe. It simply was the culmination of a long series of measures, both legislative and administrative, designed to give the United States an efficient and flexible Foreign Service based on merit and intelligence. For the first time, the service was given adequate salaries and allowances.

Unfortunately, in the early administration of the Act the whole spirit was defeated by having promotions in the diplomatic and consular services considered separately by the personnel board. A congressional investigation in 1927 showed that, in the first 2½ years of the new legislation, 63 percent of all diplomatic officers were advanced, while only 37 percent of the consular officers received promotions. The investigation led to the correction of this injustice, and the work accomplished by the Rogers Act was completed by the Act of June 26, 1930, which provided living quarters with heat, fuel, and light for civilian officers and employees of the Government stationed in foreign countries, and by the Moses-Linthicum Act of February 23, 1931.

The depression prevented the much-needed expansion of the Foreign Service, but a series of makeshifts enabled the United States to carry on its affairs abroad until after World War II, when the Foreign Service Act of August 13, 1946, established the Foreign Service on its present basis. It should be pointed out that the various pieces of legislation from 1924 to 1946 dealt with the organization of the Foreign Service rather than with the duties of the officers. The consular functions have not varied radically from those prescribed by Thomas Jefferson in 1790.

• *Mr. Marx, author of the above article, is Acting Assistant Director of the Office of Special Consular Services.*

Meeting of Economic Officers

Press release 537 dated September 9

In Paris beginning September 19 the Department of State will hold a 3-day meeting of economic officers from U.S. posts in about 20 European countries.

Similar meetings have been held in the past. The purpose is to give U.S. field officers an opportunity to discuss current U.S. economic programs and policies among themselves and with officials from Washington.

Each post will send its Senior Economic Officer and the chief of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) mission. In some instances they are the same man.

Department of State officials who will take part in the sessions include: Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary; Samuel C. Waugh, Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs; John B. Hollister, Director of the International Cooperation Administration; C. Burke Elbrick, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs; and Adm. Walter S. DeLany, ICA Deputy Director for Mutual Defense Assistance Control.

George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury, Joseph M. Dodge, Special Assistant to the President and Chairman of the Council on Foreign Economic Policy, and W. Randolph Burgess, Under Secretary of the Treasury, will also attend the meeting.

Ratification of Geneva Conventions for Protection of War Victims

Following is the text of a letter from President Eisenhower to E. Roland Harriman, chairman of the American National Red Cross.

AUGUST 1, 1955

DEAR MR. HARRIMAN: With the advice and consent of the United States Senate, on July 14, 1955 I ratified, on behalf of the Government of the United States, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims.[1] Instruments of ratification have been transmitted to the American Embassy at Bern for deposit with the Swiss Federal Council.

The Geneva Conventions of 1949, containing some 429 Articles, are an outgrowth of the basic humanitarian considerations which underlay the ten Articles comprising the first Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, commonly referred to throughout the world as the "Treaty of the Red Cross." The purpose of that treaty was to relieve the suffering of sick and wounded members of

[1] For background, see BULLETIN of July 11, 1955, p. 69.

military forces in war. The new Conventions, elaborated in the light of wartime experiences, seek to meet present-day requirements for the relief of physical suffering and moral degradation so often in the past experienced by victims of war, both military and civilian.

The Geneva Conventions are fashioned primarily to meet universal humanitarian aspirations and needs. This Government was among those to seek the revision and extension of the preceding treaties which resulted in the drafting of the present Conventions. In this connection, I take special pleasure in the fact that the Government had the fullest cooperation and assistance from the American National Red Cross.

It is a happy coincidence that the ratification of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 by the United States Government occurs on the eve of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the American Red Cross, and on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the American National Red Cross by Congress as the authorized volunteer agency to assist the Government in carrying out the duties and responsibilities assumed under the Red Cross Conventions.

I am sure that the American National Red Cross will be pleased to learn on its anniversary that the United States has joined the other forty-eight nations of the world who have become Parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. E. ROLAND HARRIMAN
Chairman
The American National Red Cross
Washington 13, D. C.

Current Legislation on Foreign Policy: 84th Congress, 1st Session

Treaties and Executive Agreements. Hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on S. J. Res. 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. April 27, 28, 29, May 2, 5, 10, 11, and 12, 1955. 1016 pp.

Requiring Exit Permits for Juveniles. Hearings before the Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on S. 959, a bill to prohibit juveniles, unaccompanied by a parent or guardian, from going outside the United States without a permit issued by the Attorney General for such purpose. April 28–30, 1955. 71 pp.

Report on Audit of Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1954. H. Doc. 160, May 16, 1955. 71 pp.

Niagara Power Development. Hearings before the House Committee on Public Works on H. R. 142, H. R. 420, H. R. 5377, H. R. 5706, and H. R. 5878, bills to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement in the Niagara River for power and other purposes. June 8–10, 1955. 326 pp.

Security Screening of Refugees. Hearing before the subcommittee to investigate the administration of the internal security act and other internal security laws of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on security screening under the refugee program and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. June 9, 1955. 36 pp.

Atoms for Peace Manual. A compilation of official materials on international cooperation for peaceful uses of atomic energy, December 1953–July 1955. S. Doc. 55, June 21, 1955. 615 pp.

Eighteenth Semiannual Report of the Atomic Energy Commission. S. Doc. 58, July 1955. 160 pp.

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Carry-Back and Carry-Over of Foreign Tax Credit. Report to accompany H. R. 6728. H. Rept. 1346, July 22, 1955. 7 pp.

Establishing a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. Report to accompany H. R. 7500. H. Rept. 1363, July 25, 1955. 13 pp.

Income Tax Exemption for Certain Dependents in the Republic of the Philippines. Report to accompany H. R. 7148. S. Rept. 1148, July 26, 1955. 3 pp.

Trade Development. Report to accompany S. 2253. H. Rept. 1426, July 26, 1955. 3 pp.

Favoring a Reduction of Armaments With a View To Improving World Living Standards. Report to accompany S. Res. 71. S. Rept. 1173, July 27, 1955. 4 pp.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Conference Report to accompany H. R. 6382. H. Rept. 1475, July 27, 1955. 3 pp.

Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1956. Conference Report to accompany H. R. 7224. H. Rept. 1501, July 27, 1955. 4 pp.

Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labor Organization. Report to accompany S. J. Res. 97. S. Rept. 1172, July 27, 1955. 6 pp.

Providing Certain Basic Authority for the Department of State. Report to accompany S. 2569. S. Rept. 1175, July 27, 1955. 10 pp.

Study of Technical Assistance Programs. Report to accompany S. Res. 133. S. Rept. 1178, July 28, 1955. 2 pp.

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and Immigration to the United States. Report of a special subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary pursuant to H. Res. 22, a resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction. H. Rept. 1570, July 29, 1955. 137 pp.

U.S., Red China Announce Measures for Return of Civilians

Following are an agreed announcement by the Ambassadors of the United States and the People's Republic of China made at Geneva on September 10 and a statement issued by U.S. Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson on the same date.

AGREED ANNOUNCEMENT[1]

Press release 538 dated September 10

The Ambassadors of the United States of America and the People's Republic of China have agreed to announce measures which their respective governments have adopted concerning the return of civilians to their respective countries.

With respect to Chinese in the United States, Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson, on behalf of the United States, has informed Ambassador Wang Ping-nan that:

1. The United States recognizes that Chinese in the United States who desire to return to the People's Republic of China are entitled to do so and declares that it has adopted and will further adopt appropriate measures so that they can expeditiously exercise their right to return.

2. The Government of the Republic of India will be invited to assist in the return to the People's Republic of China of those who desire to do so as follows:

A. If any Chinese in the United States believes that contrary to the declared policy of the United States he is encountering obstruction in departure, he may so inform the Embassy of the Republic of India in the United States and request it to make representations on his behalf to the United States Government. If desired by the People's Republic of China, the Government of the Republic of India may also investigate the facts in any such case.

B. If any Chinese in the United States who desires to return to the People's Republic of China has difficulty in paying his return expenses, the Government of the Republic of India may render him financial assistance needed to permit his return.

3. The United States Government will give wide publicity to the foregoing arrangements and the Embassy of the Republic of India in the United States may also do so.

With respect to Americans in the People's Republic of China, Ambassador Wang Ping-nan, on behalf of the People's Republic of China, has informed Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson that:

1. The People's Republic of China recognizes that Americans in the People's Republic of China who desire to return to the United States are entitled to do so, and declares that it has adopted and will further adopt appropriate measures so that they can expeditiously exercise their right to return.

2. The Government of the United Kingdom will be invited to assist in the return to the United States of those Americans who desire to do so as follows:

A. If any American in the People's Republic of China believes that contrary to the declared policy of the People's Republic of China he is encountering obstruction in departure, he may so inform the Office of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United Kingdom in the People's Republic of China and request it to make representations on his behalf to the Government of the People's Republic of China. If desired by the United States, the Government of the United Kingdom may also investigate the facts in any such case.

B. If any American in the People's Republic of China who desires to return to the United States has difficulty in paying his return expenses, the Government of the United Kingdom may render him financial assistance needed to permit his return.

3. The Government of the People's Republic of China will give wide publicity to the foregoing arrangements and the Office of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United Kingdom in the People's Republic of China may also do so.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR JOHNSON

Press release 539 dated September 10

Ambassador Wang Ping-nan informed Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson that the following American citizens, who have been held in jail or under house arrest, will be released and sent to Hong Kong within a few days:

Lawrence Robert Buol; Dilmus T. Kanady;

[1] The Department announced, in releasing the agreed statement at Washington, that Secretary Dulles had approved this action by Ambassador Johnson and that President Eisenhower had been kept advised of the progress of the talks.

Levi A. Lovegren; Dorothy Middleton; Sarah Perkins; Walter A. Rickett; Rev. Harold W. Rigney; Rev. Frederick D. Gordon; Rev. Joseph Eugene Hyde; Rev. James Gerald Joyce.[2]

[2] The first seven of those listed above were in jail. The last three were under house arrest.

Mr. Buol's home address is 116 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton, Calif. He was connected with Civil Air Transport and has been under arrest since 1950.

Mr. Kanady's home address is 1415 Bonnie Brae, Houston, Tex. He was associated with Edward T. Robertson and Sons, Cotton Controllers, Shanghai. He has been under arrest since 1951.

Mr. Lovegren's home address is Seattle, Wash. He was with the Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission. He has been under arrest since 1951.

Miss Middleton's home address is 2230 S. Laramie Ave., Cicero, Ill. She is a Presbyterian missionary and was with the Mission to Lepers at Lienhsien, Kwangtung. She has been under arrest since 1951.

Miss Perkins' home address is 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. She is a Presbyterian missionary and was with the American Presbyterian Mission at Lienhsien, Kwangtung. She has been under arrest since 1951.

Mr. Rickett's home address is 309 Malden Ave., Seattle, Wash. He was a Fulbright student at Peiping University. He has been under arrest since 1951.

Father Rigney's home address is Chicago, Ill. He is a priest in the Society of Divine Word. He was Rector of Fu Jen University at Peiping. He has been under arrest since 1951.

Father Gordon is a Dominican missionary. He was born Dec. 23, 1897, at Somerset, Ohio. He was stationed at the Catholic Mission at Foochow, Fukien, and has been under house arrest there since 1953.

Father Hyde is a Dominican missionary. He was born May 30, 1908, at Lowell, Mass. He was stationed at the Catholic Mission at Foochow, Fukien, and has been under house arrest there since 1953.

Father Joyce is a Dominican missionary. He was born Sept. 19, 1898, at Clinton, Mass. He was stationed at the Catholic Mission at Foochow, Fukien, and has been under house arrest there since 1953.

On Sept. 6, 1955, Ambassador Wang Ping-nan announced at Geneva that the People's Republic of China was prepared to issue exit permits to the following list of American citizens:

Name	*Interested Person*
Barry, Emma Angelina	None known
Boyd, Ralph Sharples	Mrs. William Barnes, 11545 Phinney Ave., Seattle 33, Wash.
Du Gay, Eva Stella	
Huang, Juanita B.	Valois Byrd, 967 Graybar Lane, Nashville 4, Tenn.
Parker, Robert Howard	Mrs. H. L. Weber, 173 Glenwood Ave., Daly City, Calif.
Ricks, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lischke	Paul L. Ricks and son, John H. Boscobel, Wis.
Romanoff, Nadeshda M. and Irene	Nicholas N. Romanoff, 2178 Geary St., Apartment 8, San Francisco, Calif.

Ambassador Wang Ping-nan stated exit permits will be issued to the following upon application:

Huizer, Marcella Eileen (Mrs. Pieter)	Mr. and Mrs. John Munsterman, Rural Route, Walcott, Ind.
Walsh, Bishop James E.	Maryknoll Fathers, Maryknoll, N. Y.

Ambassador Wang Ping-nan stated exit permit may be issued in approximately 2 or 3 months to:

Miner, Charles Sydney	Mrs. Thos. D. Miner, 611 Ethan Allen Ave., Takoma Park, Md.

The following list of 18 other Americans, who are known to be in prison in Communist China, was issued to correspondents on Sept. 10 by Henry Suydam, chief of the News Division of the Department of State:

Dr. Homer V. Bradshaw, a Presbyterian missionary, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Rev. John William Clifford, a Jesuit priest, 2970 20th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Rev. Justin Garvey, a Passionist priest, 1901 West St., Union City, N. J.

Rev. Fulgence Gross, a Franciscan priest, 1434 West 51st St., Chicago, Ill.

Rev. John Alexander Houle, a Jesuit priest, 821 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Paul Mackinsen, The Lutheran World Federation, Baltimore, Md.

Robert McCann, Frazar Federal, Inc., 1769 Foothill Blvd., Altadena, Calif.

Rev. Charles Joseph McCarthy, a Jesuit, San Francisco, Calif.

Rev. Joseph Patrick McCormack, Maryknoll priest, Ossining, N. Y.

Harriet Mills, Fulbright scholar, 435 West 119th St., New York, N. Y.

Rev. Thomas Leonard Phillips, Jesuit, San Francisco, Calif.

Bishop Ambrose H. Pinger, Franciscan Mission unit, Chicago, Ill.

Armand Proulx, Catholic Mission (Jesuit), Lawrence, Mass.

Rev. John Paul Wagner, Franciscan, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Marcellus White, Passionist priest, 4 Bemis Ave., Waltham, Mass.

John Thomas Downey, Army civilian employee, New Britain, Conn.

Richard Fecteau, Army civilian employee, Lynn, Mass.

H. F. Redmond, import-export business, South Floral Lane, Yonkers, N. Y.

Essential Objectives for Maintenance of Peace in Near East

STATEMENT BY HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., U. S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE U. N.[1]

The United States has once again joined with the Governments of France and the United Kingdom in requesting a meeting of the Security Council and in submitting a resolution for the Council's consideration of the Palestine question. Our present request is occasioned, much to our regret, because our expectations for the discussions between Egypt and Israel called for by the Security Council's unanimous resolution of 30 March 1955[2] have not materialized.

At that time we made plain our belief that the parties' discussion with the Chief of Staff [Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns] on his proposals for putting an end to border disturbances would prove their good faith and adherence to the principles of the charter. His proposals, we thought, were practical and worthy of support. Unhappily these proposals, although they have the endorsement of this Council, have neither been put into effect nor has peace reigned undisturbed on the Gaza border. And so the recent outbreaks of violence in the area[3] and the fact that the talks initiated by the Chief of Staff have been discontinued have led to this request for a meeting of the Council.

In these circumstances it seems to us that the Council cannot fail to register its concern and to reiterate its desire that the parties take those steps which, as we said on March 30, "it behooves them to do to insure to themselves a peaceful and prosperous future."

The agenda item before the Council is entitled: "The Palestine Question: Cessation of hostilities and measures to prevent further incidents in the Gaza area." By submitting this item and the attached resolution, the three Governments of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States are proposing that the Council direct immediate efforts to two essential objectives for the maintenance of peace in the Near East—first, the establishment and maintenance, without interruption, of an effective cease-fire in the Gaza area; and, second, the undertaking of immediate concrete measures by Egypt and Israel in cooperation with the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization to insure that further acts of violence will not occur.

We do not propose to discuss particular incidents or to assess blame. We wish to look ahead and to set down our firm conviction that the parties must begin to look ahead and that the time for them to do so is now. The situation calls for immediate efforts and not past recrimination.

The Chief of Staff has appealed formally on two different occasions in the past 10 days to Egypt and Israel for an immediate cease-fire. Both the parties have now announced their unconditional acceptance of General Burns' appeal. This, of course, merits our full approval. We must make clear, however, that the Security Council of the United Nations, in which both these countries are members, *expects* that the cease-fire will this time be maintained. The resolution submitted by the Governments of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States accordingly calls upon the parties to undertake *all* necessary steps to bring about peace and tranquillity in the area.

We hope that in taking such steps the parties will go considerably beyond their past efforts. The resolution endorses the view of the Chief of Staff that the armed forces of both parties must be clearly and effectively separated. There are various methods of accomplishing this, and the details must be left to the Chief of Staff. But it is a cardinal feature of this resolution and emerges clearly from our reports on the discussions in the past months that the separation of the armed forces of both sides is of paramount importance.

General Burns has already made numerous specific proposals during the past months to this end. Full agreement has for one reason or another not been reached by the parties, and we cannot overlook the fact that some of the differences between them which have thus far held up agreement have involved the continued participation of United Nations personnel in varying degrees in the carrying out of practical arrangements. The degree of participation of United Nations personnel in matters of such vital importance should certainly not stand in the way of practical arrangements to lessen tension, to prevent violence, and to save lives.

The parties urgently need an agreement in their

[1] Made in the Security Council on Sept. 8 (U.S./U.N. press release 2201).

[2] BULLETIN of Apr. 18, 1955, p. 662.

[3] For a report by General Burns, see U.N. doc. S/3430 dated Sept. 6.

own interest, and we propose that the Council call upon them to appoint representatives to meet with the Chief of Staff at once and to cooperate fully with him. There can be no exception also to the proposals which General Burns has made. They are in the best tradition of international cooperation toward peace, and in no way can they be said to derogate from the sovereignty of the parties. They are completely consonant with the solemn obligations assumed by the parties under their own General Armistice Agreement.

All of the troubles which have beset the inhabitants of both sides of the Gaza demarcation line could, in our opinion, be eliminated by the kind of cooperation involved in agreement to the proposals General Burns has made. Cooperation of such a kind would give concrete effect to the announced intentions of both parties for the establishment and continuation of a cease-fire in the Gaza area. In matters so important as this, we believe that neither side can afford to hold back from an early agreement. We trust and expect that the next communication from the Chief of Staff to the Security Council will report that agreement has been reached.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION[1]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution of 30 March 1955,

Having received the report of the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization,

Noting with grave concern the discontinuance of the talks initiated by the Chief of Staff in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution,

Deploring the recent outbreak of violence in the area along the Armistice Demarcation Line established between Egypt and Israel on 24 February 1949,

1. Notes with approval the acceptance by both parties of the appeal of the Chief of Staff for an unconditional cease-fire;

2. Calls upon both parties forthwith to take all steps necessary to bring about order and tranquility in the area, and in particular to desist from further acts of violence and to continue the cease-fire in full force and effect;

3. Endorses the view of the Chief of Staff that the armed forces of both parties should be clearly and effectively separated by measures such as those which he has proposed;

4. Declares that freedom of movement must be afforded to United Nations Observers in the area to enable them to fulfill their functions;

5. Calls upon both parties to appoint representatives to meet with the Chief of Staff and to co-operate fully with him to these ends; and

6. Requests the Chief of Staff to report to the Security Council on the action taken to carry out this Resolution.

[1] U.N. doc. S/3432; submitted by France, U.K., and U.S.; adopted unanimously on Sept. 8.

Restriction on Hungarian Legation's Information Activities

Press release 526 dated September 1

In a note delivered to the Hungarian Legation at Washington on September 1, the Department of State notified the Legation to cease forthwith all information activities in which it is directly or indirectly engaged insofar as these activities are conducted wholly or in part outside of the Legation premises.

This step has been taken as a result of the Hungarian Government's failure to provide a satisfactory explanation or to take remedial action in the matter of the harassment by Hungarian police authorities of local employees of the American Legation at Budapest and the molestation by the police of local visitors calling at the Legation. These actions of the Hungarian authorities were clearly designed to handicap the American Legation in carrying on information activities. The Hungarian Government has not responded to a note of July 1 from the American Legation on this subject despite the Legation's request for a prompt reply and subsequent oral inquiries at the Hungarian Foreign Office by officers of the Legation.

In these circumstances, the Department of State has found it necessary to remove the disparity now existing between the situation of the American Legation at Budapest, which is obstructed in its conduct of information activities, and that of the Hungarian Legation at Washington, which hitherto has carried on such activities freely.

U.S. NOTE OF SEPTEMBER 1

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Minister of the Hun-

garian People's Republic and has the honor to refer to the dissemination of the publication "New Hungary" and to other information activities in the United States of the Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Minister is doubtless aware that the American Legation in Budapest has found it increasingly difficult to carry on information activities comparable to those carried on freely in the United States by the Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic. This situation has arisen because the Hungarian Government has adopted a repressive attitude toward the American Legation's information work in Hungary, already limited in scope, and has permitted the Hungarian police authorities to arrest arbitrarily and otherwise to harass local employees of the American Legation and to molest and intimidate local visitors calling at the Legation.

The Government of the United States considers these actions of the Hungarian Government as particularly regrettable at this time in view of the emphasis placed at the recent Geneva Conference on the development of contacts between East and West. The conduct of the Hungarian Government militates against the lowering of existing barriers to cultural intercourse and the interchange of information and ideas between peoples for the establishment of a new and healthy atmosphere for the pursuit of peace. The Government of the United States has exercised the utmost patience in awaiting the Hungarian Government's response to its note of July 1 requesting a satisfactory explanation or remedial action with respect to the matters in question. The Hungarian Government has made no reply, however, nor has it taken any steps to correct the situation which was the subject of this Government's just complaint. In these circumstances, the Government of the United States has reluctantly concluded that it has no alternative other than to invoke appropriate countermeasures and maintain them in force until such time as the Hungarian Government may be disposed to reconsider its actions and reestablish conditions permitting normal information activities by the Legations of the two countries.

The Secretary of State accordingly informs the Minister that the Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic is required to cease all information activities in which it is directly or indirectly engaged, including the dissemination of "New Hungary" and other publications, film showings, and photographic exhibits, in so far as these activities are conducted wholly or in part outside of the Legation premises.

This requirement is effective immediately.

U. S. NOTE OF JULY 1

The Legation of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic and has the honor to refer to the arrest of Mr. Cornelius Balas, a Hungarian employee of the Legation, by Hungarian police authorities on June 23, 1955. The Legation has not been adequately informed of the reasons for this action, which is the latest in a long series of such harassments directed against its local employees. The Hungarian Government has persistently failed to respond satisfactorily to repeated inquiries by the Legation in each of these cases.

The Legation is instructed to inform the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the United States Government protests most emphatically the arbitrary and secretive actions which the Hungarian Government has taken against not only Mr. Balas but also other local employees of the Legation. These steps by the Hungarian Government, accompanied as they have been by acts of intimidation and reprisal against visitors at the Legation, indicate clearly that the Hungarian Government has adopted once again the provocative policies in disregard of human rights that have previously brought discredit upon it.

The Government of the United States has also taken note in this connection of the MTI [*Magyar Tavirati Irodi*, Hungarian Telegraph Agency] release of June 25 concerning the detention of alleged American spies and saboteurs by State Defense organs of the Ministry of the Interior. It categorically rejects this announcement as slanderous and unfounded. These actions of the Hungarian Government, especially at the present juncture in international affairs, are wholly inconsistent with the professed desire of the Hungarian Government for normal relations.

In these circumstances the United States Government cannot but regard the arrest of Mr. Balas and the continued detention of other local employees of the American Legation as developments detrimental to United States-Hungarian relations. It is the earnest hope of the United States Govern-

ment that the responsible Hungarian authorities will accordingly give careful thought to their further actions in this matter. The arrest of Mr. Balas and the detention of other local employees of the Legation have impaired functions of the American Legation in Budapest that are normal and legitimate phases of the operation of diplomatic missions in all countries.

The Government of the United States calls upon the Hungarian Government to provide a satisfactory explanation of charges brought against the local employees of the American Legation who are now under detention by Hungarian authorities or to permit them to return without delay to their employment with assurance to the Legation that they will not be subjected to further molestation without due cause. Failing a satisfactory response or remedial action by the Hungarian Government within a reasonable period of time, the United States Government will find it necessary to make public the facts regarding the conduct of the Hungarian Government in these and related matters and to reconsider the situation under which the Hungarian Legation in Washington has been free to carry on information activities in the United States.

The Legation of the United States requests a prompt reply from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

[Enclosure]

MEMORANDUM OF HISTORY OF ARRESTS AND HARASSMENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT BUDAPEST

Since 1951 twelve local employees of the American Legation in Budapest have been arrested or deported, or have disappeared without trace as a result of action instituted by authorities of the Hungarian Government. The history of these cases is as follows:

1. Stephen Szecsi—Arrested January 19, 1951. An Aide Memoire requesting the Hungarian Government to state the reason for the arrest, was delivered on January 19, 1951.[1] The Hungarian Government has to this date failed to provide the Legation with a specification of the charges preferred against Mr. Szecsi or with other particulars concerning the case. The Legation learned last May that Mr. Szecsi died in prison on April 28, 1955.

2. Aloysius Pongracz—Arrested March 24, 1951. An Aide Memoire requesting the Hungarian Government to inform the Legation of the reasons for Mr. Pongracz' arrest was left at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on March 27, 1951. No reply has to this date been received. Mr. Pongracz is presumed still to be in prison.

3. Otto Fernbach—Arrested April 17, 1951, following a minor automobile accident in which he was involved while acting as official Legation chauffeur. The Legation subsequently learned that Mr. Fernbach had been sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment. In its Aide Memoire dated April 18, 1951, the Legation requested information regarding the sentence reportedly given Mr. Fernbach. No reply was ever received to this inquiry. Mr. Fernbach thereafter disappeared for a period of two years. He reappeared unexpectedly on April 20, 1953, stating only that he had been in prison. He has been re-employed with the Legation since the date of his release.

4. Frederick B. Karg—Deported from Budapest on twenty-four hours' notice on July 3, 1951 to a small village in northern Hungary. The Legation interceded with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but without avail. Mr. Karg was finally permitted to leave his place of deportation on August 6, 1953. Although still not permitted to reside in Budapest, he resumed his employment with the Legation and commutes to work each day.

5. Jozsef Batta—Disappeared on April 6, 1952. An Aide Memoire, dated April 11, 1952, was left at the Ministry requesting the Hungarian Government to institute a search and advise the Legation of the results. A further note was addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on June 23, 1952, repeating the Legation's request for information. In its reply, dated September 1, 1952, the Ministry stated that Mr. Batta had been taken into custody for anti-democratic activity. No specification of the charges or announcement of sentence has ever been communicated to the Legation. It is assumed that Mr. Batta is still in prison.

6. Hannah Vegh—Disappeared on July 10, 1952. In its Note No. 22 of September 9, 1952, the Legation requested the assistance of the Ministry in locating Miss Vegh. On September 25, the Ministry offered the explanation that Miss Vegh had attempted to leave Hungary illegally and that she had been arrested. Although no subsequent information regarding Miss Vegh has been communicated to the Legation, it is presumed that she is still under detention.

7. Aimee Karolyi—She was last seen on March 13, 1953. On March 20 the Legation sent Note No. 119, requesting the Ministry to determine the whereabouts of Mrs. Karolyi. A further inquiry was directed to the Ministry in the Legation's Note No. 151 of May 20, 1953. The Ministry replied on June 27 that Mrs. Karolyi had committed action in violation of Hungarian criminal law and had been ordered detained. No further information concerning this case has been forthcoming and Mrs. Karolyi is presumed still to be under detention.

8. Jeno Kvassay, who was employed as a personal chauffeur by the Assistant Military Attaché of the Legation, disappeared on April 17, 1953. On April 20 the Legation, in its Note No. 137, requested the Ministry to inform the Legation concerning the whereabouts of Mr. Kvassay. No reply has ever been received to this inquiry and Mr. Kvassay's whereabouts and fate continue to be unknown to the Legation.

9. Laszlo Gal—Disappeared on June 3, 1953. The Legation on June 8, 1953 sent Note No. 161 to the Ministry asking for information regarding the whereabouts of Dr. Gal. The Ministry's reply, dated June 27, stated only that Dr. Gal had committed "action in violation of Hungarian criminal law" and was being detained. The specific charges on which Dr. Gal was detained have never been made known, nor has the result of any proceedings against him ever been communicated to the Legation.

10. George Karman—Disappeared without explanation on September 24, 1954. On September 28 the Minister of the United States made an oral protest to Mr. Hajdu, Director of Political Section No. 2 of the Ministry, in connection with the unexplained disappearance of Mr. Karman. On October 4, the Minister addressed a personal letter to Mr. Hajdu requesting information as to whether the Ministry had any information as yet on Mr. Karman. Mr. Hajdu on October 12, addressed a note to the Minister stating that in view of Mr. Karman's Hungarian citizenship, his case was not a proper subject for discussion between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Legation. When in its Note No. 16 of October 25, the Legation took issue with this contention, the Ministry in

[1] Previous correspondence not printed.

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its Note No. 001415/1 of November 17, closed the case by stating that it did not wish to react to the Legation's Note. No further information concerning the case of Mr. Karman has been communicated to the Legation since this date.

11. Bela Kapotsy—Arrested on February 24, 1955. In its Note No. 36 of March 7, the Legation requested the Ministry to clarify the reasons for the arrest. In a subsequent conversation, Mr. Hajdu, Director of Political Department No. 2 of the Ministry, advised a representative of the Legation that he understood the arrest was due to some "illegal activities" and that he would attempt to ascertain the facts and inform the Legation. No additional information regarding Mr. Kapotsy's case has to this date been forthcoming from the Ministry.

12. Cornelius Balas—Arrested on June 23, 1955. The Legation was informed orally on June 27 by a representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that Mr. Balas had been arrested for "contravening Hungarian law". Efforts to elicit more specific information regarding the charges on which Mr. Balas was being held proved unavailing.

Thus, within the past eight months alone, three local employees of the Legation staff have been arrested without proper explanation or justification being offered, with two of these arrests occurring within the past four months.

In addition to these arrests, a pattern of harassment of Legation staff members has been increasingly evident, particularly over the past two months. American members of the staff of the Legation, including the American Minister, have from time to time been placed under close surveillance with their every move being catalogued. As many as five of what have been clearly established to be agents of Hungarian security organs have been observed loitering in the near vicinity of the Chancery building at one time and on various occasions over the past month. That these persons represent security organs of the Hungarian Government has been confirmed beyond doubt by American Legation staff members. The persons in question have been seen to follow individuals leaving the Legation, to detain them and, in several instances, to conduct them to waiting automobiles, trucks, and taxis, in which they were transported away.

This molestation of visitors calling at the Legation has been particularly severe since the middle of May. Again, observation by American staff members indicates that the persons who have been thus molested and/or carried off exceeds one hundred at the least, with good grounds for believing that a very high percentage of all visitors to the Legation have been so treated during the past month.

Imports of Dried Figs

The White House announced on September 2 that the President on that date approved a periodic report of the U.S. Tariff Commission in which the Commission stated that it does not appear that conditions have so changed as to warrant the institution of a new formal investigation on imports of dried figs.

On August 30, 1952, an increase in the tariff on imports of dried figs was established, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 10401 [1] the Tariff Commission makes periodic reports to the President on subsequent developments.

Remittances for Earnings on U.S. Investments in Argentina

Press release 535 dated September 9

The Department of State notes with satisfaction the announcement made by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires on September 8, 1955, and its confirmation by the Argentine Embassy in Washington, to the effect that the Argentine Government will authorize certain financial remittances for earnings on U.S. private investments in Argentina.

The U.S. Government believes that the constructive investment of private capital abroad can be beneficial both to private investors and to the countries which welcome such investments. It views with satisfaction any steps, such as the present one, toward the creation of conditions tending to promote such reciprocally advantageous investments.

[1] BULLETIN of Nov. 3, 1952, p. 712.

Revised Trade Agreement With the Philippines

The Department of State announced on September 6 (press release 529) that a revised agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States regarding trade arrangements and related matters was signed on that date at the Department. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Philippines by Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Special and Personal Envoy of the President of the Philippines; James M. Langley, Special Representative of the President of the United States of America, signed on behalf of the United States. It will enter into force on January 1, 1956.

The title of the agreement is "Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines concerning Trade and Related Matters during a Transitional Period following the Institution of Philippine Independence, signed at Manila on July 4, 1946, as revised." The authorizing legislation of the U.S. Congress is Public Law 196, 84th Congress, the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955.

The 1946 trade agreement was entered into at the time the Philippines gained its independence. At that time there were no precedents to indicate exactly how the problems of the new relationship which was to exist between the Philippines and the United States might best be met. During the 9 years of operation of this agreement, problems arose on both sides suggesting the need for revisions. These revisions, affecting every article of the agreement, provide for adjustments which better accommodate the current and future economic interests of both nations and effect changes in their relationships which were mutually felt desirable as a result of the experiences of the Philippines in handling its political and economic problems since the Philippines became independent in 1946. The modification of transitional tariff schedules coupled with the elimination of an exchange tax in the Philippines is an important element of the revised agreement.

The further economic development of the Philippines is one of the objectives of the new agreement. Such development, in addition to enhancing the importance of the Philippines as a trading partner of the United States, serves to strengthen a staunch friend and close ally.

Background References

For earlier documentation on the revision of the trade agreement with the Philippines, see BULLETIN of September 7, 1953, p. 316; April 12, 1954, p. 566; May 24, 1954, p. 802; July 19, 1954, p. 89; August 23, 1954, p. 264; October 11, 1954, p. 541; November 22, 1954, p. 771; December 27, 1954, p. 981; and June 13, 1955, p. 971. H. Doc. 155, 84th Cong., 1st sess., contains the final act of the negotiations for revision, together with a memorandum to the President from Secretary Dulles recommending appropriate legislation.

At the same time an additional agreement, relating to the status of U.S. and Philippine traders and investors entering the territories of the parties, was effected by an exchange of notes. This agreement entered into force immediately.

Following are texts of a Department summary (included in press release 529) of the revised trade agreement; statements made by Mr. Langley and General Romulo at the signing; the revised agreement, including protocol, annexes, and an understanding effected by exchange of notes; and the agreement relating to traders and investors.

SUMMARY OF MODIFICATIONS CONTAINED IN THE REVISED TRADE AGREEMENT

(effective January 1, 1956)

Article I: The revised agreement replaces the schedules for the gradual disappearance of tariff preferences for Philippine articles imported into the United States and for U.S. articles imported

into the Philippines by new schedules which are more liberal to the Philippines, as set forth below:

PERCENTAGES OF CUSTOMS DUTIES TO BE APPLIED

Calendar year	By the United States to imports from the Philippines		By the Philippines to imports from the United States	
	1946 agreement as extended	Revised agreement	1946 agreement as extended	Revised agreement
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1956	15	5	15	25
1957	20	5	20	25
1958	25	5	25	25
1959	30	10	30	50
1960	35	10	35	50
1961	40	10	40	50
1962	45	20	45	75
1963	50	20	50	75
1964	55	20	55	75
1965	60	40	60	90
1966	65	40	65	90
1967	70	40	70	90
1968	75	60	75	90
1969	80	60	80	90
1970	85	60	85	90
1971	90	80	90	90
1972	95	80	95	90
1973	100	80	100	90
1974	100	100	100	100

This article also provides for the elimination by the Philippines of the present 17 percent exchange tax and its replacement by a temporary special import levy which will be reduced at the rate of 10 percent per year beginning in 1957. The latter will not apply to invisibles as did the exchange tax.

Article II: The revised agreement modifies U.S. quotas on Philippine products by:

a) Eliminating quotas on rice.
b) Removing absolute quotas on cigars, scrap tobacco, coconut oil, and buttons and providing a new and slower schedule for the progressive decrease in duty-free quotas on these commodities.
c) Removing any impediment to possible future increases in the absolute quotas on sugar.
d) Removing criteria for allocation of U.S. quotas among producers.

Article III: Reciprocal provisions are made for quantitative import restrictions which may become necessary for the protection of domestic industries and to safeguard monetary reserves. Conditions for the imposition of such restrictions include advance consultations.

Article IV: The prohibition on the imposition of export taxes by either country is eliminated in the revised agreement.

Article V: The revised agreement eliminates the old article relating to limitations on changes in the Philippine exchange rate and on restrictions on transferability of funds. The new language substituted provides for Philippine implementation of U.S. proposals for reciprocal arrangements to facilitate the entry and stay in either country of persons classifiable as traders and investors.

Article VI: The obsolete terms of the old agreement relating to immigration are replaced in the revised agreement by the modified terms of former article VII. These terms mutualize as between citizens of both countries the right to use and exploit natural resources and operate public utilities on the basis of national treatment.

Article VII: The revised agreement contains here a new article providing for reciprocal nondiscrimination by either party against the citizens or enterprises of the other with respect to engaging in business activities.

Article VIII: The revised agreement inserts here security exceptions not previously contained.

Article IX: With deletion of obsolete terms, former article VIII regarding implementing legislation in both countries is repeated here.

Article X: Old article IX providing for consultations on interpretation or application is amended to provide for consultations 3 years prior to termination.

Article XI: Obsolete portions of former terminating article X are deleted, leaving those portions applying to termination with the insertion of the effective date of the revisions.

Protocol: Some revised definitions are substituted.

STATEMENTS MADE AT SIGNING

James M. Langley, Special Representative of the President

MR. AMBASSADOR: When, a year ago this month, negotiation of revisions in the Philippine Trade Agreement was undertaken, it was my privilege

and honor to participate as chairman of the delegation of the United States.

The successful conclusion of the negotiations not only improved the already friendly relations between our countries but, I believe, will provide a better and more up-to-date implement to assist in expansion of the Philippine economy and the world trade of both countries.

Both delegations approached the negotiation in a spirit of devotion to the principles of equality and mutual trust, with the result that the relations between our countries have been redefined on a more reciprocal basis. In addition, remaining special tariff relationships will gradually diminish and disappear.

The United States desires very much that the Philippine Republic fulfill its highest hopes of responsible self-government, and I believe the revised trade agreement will greatly assist in achieving this objective.

For all of these reasons, General, it gives me the greatest of pleasure to sign the agreement on behalf of the United States.

General Carlos P. Romulo, Special and Personal Envoy of the President of the Philippines

President Magsaysay, whose original plan was to come to Washington to sign this Philippine Trade Agreement, has instructed me to represent him in this ceremony. Such is the importance that he attaches to this agreement that he wanted to be here himself, but the exigencies of his official duties prevented him from doing so.

As soon as the Philippine Trade Agreement was passed by the United States Congress, President Magsaysay sent congratulatory messages to the chairman of the Philippine panel, Senator José P. Laurel, and to the members, Senator Francisco Delgado, Senator Gil J. Puyat, Senator Quintin Paredes, Senator Lorenzo M. Tañada, Senator Lorenzo Sumulong, Senator José C. Locsin, Congressman Godofredo Ramos, Congressman Eulogio B. Rodriguez, Jr., Congressman José J. Roy, Congressman Diosdado Macapagal, Governor Miguel Cuaderno, and their technical advisers, thanking them for their efforts and commending them for having successfully negotiated the agreement.

I wish to bear witness to the difficulties encountered by the Philippine panel in the course of the negotiations in Washington and to the statesmanship and competence displayed by the Filipino group during the discussions. Senator Laurel, as the chairman, steered the negotiations with consummate tact and ability, and to him and to his colleagues our people owe a debt of gratitude which should transcend personal differences and political and partisan considerations. They came to Washington as envoys of our people entrusted with a delicate mission. They accomplished their task with loyalty and patriotism. All honor to them.

This trade agreement is another milestone in Philippine-American relations. It throws into bold relief one outstanding fact: the incumbent Chief Executive of the Philippines has the confidence, esteem, and support of the American people and Government, unequalled in the history of our relationship with the United States. Even a cursory reading of the proceedings in both Houses of the United States Congress will show this. The speeches made on the floor during the discussion of the bill reveal that the Members of Congress, with whatever reservations they might have had against the bill, voted for it, in the words of the Majority Floor Leader McCormack, because

> My interest in this bill—and I know it is that of all of us—is to see to it that we do here on our part anything within reason to assist this stalwart leader of democracy, President Magsaysay, who is the first man in Asia to defeat communism, to continue serving the Filipino people in a manner that will revitalize democracy in that part of the world. . . .

Minority Floor Leader Martin supported Congressman McCormack with this statement:

> President Magsaysay needs a trade agreement as is provided in this bill to help him continue his work of ameliorating the lot of the Philippine masses and improve their economic welfare. I know none of us here will begrudge him our cooperation in that great task.

Similar statements were made on the floor of the Senate, stressing America's desire to help make President Magsaysay's administration a success. It is important to underscore this fact because it was the deciding factor in the passage of the agreement in the United States Congress.

I wish, on this occasion, to summarize briefly for our people the advantages of the new agreement. It eliminates residual controls over the Philippine economy retained in the 1946 agreement; it preserves and increases United States trade concessions designed to aid Philippine economy during an 18½-year period of transition from mutual free trade to normal international trade relationships between our two countries;

and it leaves the Philippines fully responsible, as we were not under the 1946 agreement, for the management of our own political, social, and economic affairs.

It is also important at this juncture to enumerate the specific new and additional benefits to the Philippines under the new agreement, which include: (a) a deceleration of the loss of Philippine trade preferences in the American market; (b) an acceleration of the application of Philippine duties to the United States articles; (c) an orderly arrangement for long-sought ways and means of elimination of the Philippine exchange tax and the dual rate of exchange it creates; (d) an incentive to investment of foreign capital in the Philippines by removal of the exchange tax upon the transfer of invisibles; (e) elimination of absolute quotas upon rice, tobacco, cigars, coconut oil, and buttons of pearl or shell; (f) the right of the Philippines to petition for an increased quota on sugar in the United States market whenever other suppliers in that market have that right; (g) elimination of allocation quota restrictions of the 1946 agreement; (h) reciprocal provisions for the imposition of quantitative restrictions to protect dollar reserves of infant industries; (i) elimination of the prohibition against imposition of export taxes by the Philippines; (j) elimination of article V, by which the United States participated in regulating Philippine currency and exchange; (k) mutualization of parity in the development of natural resources and the operation of public utilities; (l) mutualization of national treatment in all other business activities; and (m) mutual national security exceptions.

The United States has strengthened the bonds of friendship between our two nations by thus tacitly recognizing our now demonstrated ability to govern ourselves wisely and democratically. The benefits of the agreement should assist us in accelerating efforts to create a better balanced Philippine economy, both as to an increase in domestic production, with greater national self-sufficiency, and as to international trade and relationship.

In the process of implementation which should now follow with expeditiousness and dispatch, we must not forget that fulfillment of our national hopes, which it encourages, rests more than ever before upon our own continued initiative and good judgment. Freedom, of which we have a new increment in the agreement, is also responsibility.

REVISED TRADE AGREEMENT

Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines Concerning Trade and Related Matters During a Transitional Period Following the Institution of Philippine Independence, Signed at Manila on July 4, 1946, as Revised

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Republic of the Philippines, mindful of the close economic ties between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines during many years of intimate political relations, and desiring to enter into an agreement in keeping with their long friendship, which will be mutually beneficial to the two peoples and will strengthen the economy of the Philippines so as to enable that Republic to contribute more effectively to the peace and prosperity of the free world, have agreed to the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

1. The ordinary customs duty to be collected on United States articles as defined in Subparagraph (e) of Paragraph 1 of the Protocol, which during the following portions of the period from January 1, 1956, to July 3, 1974, both dates inclusive, are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the Philippines for consumption, shall be determined by applying the following percentages of the Philippine duty as defined in Subparagraph (h) of Paragraph 1 of the Protocol:

(a) During the period from January 1, 1956, to December 31, 1958, both dates inclusive, twenty-five per centum.

(b) During the period from January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1961, both dates inclusive, fifty per centum.

(c) During the period from January 1, 1962, to December 31, 1964, both dates inclusive, seventy-five per centum.

(d) During the period from January 1, 1965, to December 31, 1973, both dates inclusive, ninety per centum.

(e) During the period from January 1, 1974, to July 3, 1974, both dates inclusive, one hundred per centum.

2. The ordinary customs duty to be collected on Philippine articles as defined in Subparagraph (f) of Paragraph 1 of the Protocol, other than those specified in the Schedule to Paragraph 2 of Article II, which during such portions of such period are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the United States for consumption, shall be determined by applying the following percentages of the United States duty as defined in Subparagraph (g) of Paragraph 1 of the Protocol:

(a) During the period from January 1, 1956, to December 31, 1958, both dates inclusive, five per centum.

(b) During the period from January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1961, both dates inclusive, ten per centum.

(c) During the period from January 1, 1962, to December 31, 1964, both dates inclusive, twenty per centum.

(d) During the period from January 1, 1965, to December 31, 1967, both dates inclusive, forty per centum.

(e) During the period from January 1, 1968, to December 31, 1970, both dates inclusive, sixty per centum.

(f) During the period from January 1, 1971, to December 31, 1973, both dates inclusive, eighty per centum.

(g) During the period from January 1, 1974, to July 3, 1974, both dates inclusive, one hundred per centum.

3. Customs duties on United States articles, and on Philippine articles, other than ordinary customs duties, shall be determined without regard to the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, but shall be subject to the provisions of Paragraph 4 of this Article.

4. With respect to United States articles imported into the Philippines, and with respect to Philippine articles imported into the United States, no duty on or in connection with importation shall be collected or paid in an amount in excess of the duty imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of any other foreign country, or collected or paid in any amount if the duty is not imposed with respect to such like articles. As used in this Paragraph, the term "duty" includes taxes, fees, charges, or exactions, imposed on or in connection with importation, but does not include internal taxes or ordinary customs duties.

5. With respect to products of the United States which do not come within the definition of United States articles, imported into the Philippines, no duty on or in connection with importation shall be collected or paid in an amount in excess of the duty imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of any other foreign country, or collected or paid in any amount if the duty is not imposed with respect to such like articles which are the product of any other foreign country. As used in this Paragraph the term "duty" includes taxes, fees, charges, or exactions, imposed on or in connection with importation, but does not include internal taxes.

6. With respect to products of the Philippines, which do not come within the definition of Philippine articles, imported into the United States, no duty on or in connection with importation shall be collected or paid in an amount in excess of the duty imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of any other foreign country (except Cuba), or collected or paid in any amount if the duty is not imposed with respect to such like articles which are the product of any other foreign country (except Cuba). As used in this Paragraph the term "duty" includes taxes, fees, charges, or exactions, imposed on or in connection with importation, but does not include internal taxes.

7. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this Article, the Philippines shall impose a temporary special import tax, in lieu of the present tax on the sale of foreign exchange, on any article or product imported or brought into the Philippines, irrespective of source; provided that such special levy is applied in a nondiscriminatory manner pursuant to Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Article, that the initial tax is at a rate no higher than the present rate of the foreign exchange tax, and that the tax shall be progressively reduced at a rate no less rapid than that specified in the following Schedule. If, as a result of applying this Schedule, the total revenue from Philippine customs duties and from the special import tax on goods coming from the United States is less in any calendar year than the proceeds from the exchange tax on such goods during the calendar year 1955, no reduction need be made in the special import tax for the next succeeding calendar year, and, if necessary to restore revenues collected on the importation of United States goods to the level of the exchange tax on such goods in calendar year 1955, the Philippines may increase the rate for such succeeding calendar year to any previous level provided for in this Schedule which is considered to be necessary to restore such revenues to the amount collected from the exchange tax on United States goods in calendar year 1955. Rates for the special import levy in subsequent years shall be fixed in accordance with the schedules specified in this Article, except as the Philippine Government may determine that higher rates are necessary to maintain the above-mentioned level of revenues from the importation of United States goods. In this event, such rate shall be determined by the Philippine Government, after consultation with the United States Government, at a level of the Schedule calculated to cover any anticipated deficiency arising from the operation of this provision.

SCHEDULE FOR REDUCING SPECIAL IMPORT TAX

(a) After December 31, 1956, ninety per centum.
(b) After December 31, 1957, eighty per centum.
(c) After December 31, 1958, seventy per centum.
(d) After December 31, 1959, sixty per centum.
(e) After December 31, 1960, fifty per centum.
(f) After December 31, 1961, forty per centum.
(g) After December 31, 1962, thirty per centum.
(h) After December 31, 1963, twenty per centum.
(i) After December 31, 1964, ten per centum.
(j) On and after January 1, 1966, nil.

ARTICLE II

1. During the period from January 1, 1956, to December 31, 1973, both dates inclusive, the total amount of the articles falling within one of the classes specified in Items A and A-1 of the Schedule to this Paragraph, which are Philippine articles as defined in Subparagraph (f) of Paragraph 1 of the Protocol, and which, in any calendar year, may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the United States for consumption, shall not exceed the amounts specified in such Schedule as to each class of articles. During the period from January 1, 1956, to December 31, 1973, both dates inclusive, the total amount of the articles falling within the class specified in Item B of the Schedule to this Paragraph which are the product of the Philippines, and which, in any calendar year, may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the United States for consumption, shall not exceed the amount specified in such Schedule as to such class of articles. During the period from January 1, 1974, to July 3, 1974, both dates inclusive, the total amounts referred to in the preceding sentences of this Paragraph shall not exceed one-half of the amount specified in such Schedule with respect to each class of articles, respectively. The establishment herein of the limitations on the amounts of Philippine raw and refined sugar that may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the United States for consumption, shall be without prejudice to any increases which the Congress of the United States might allocate to the Philippines in the future. The following Schedule to Paragraph 1 shall constitute an integral part thereof:

SCHEDULE OF ABSOLUTE QUOTAS

Item	Classes of Articles	Amounts
A	Sugars	952,000 short tons
	A-1 of which not to exceed	56,000 short tons
	may be refined sugars, meaning "direct-consumption sugar" as defined in Section 101 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, of the United States which is set forth in part as Annex I to this Agreement.	
B	Cordage, including yarns, twines (including binding twine described in Paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act of 1930 of the United States, as amended, which is set forth as Annex II to this Agreement), cords, cordage, rope, and cable, tarred or untarred, wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca) or other hard fiber.	6,000,000 lbs.

2. Philippine articles as defined in Subparagraph (f) of Paragraph 1 of the Protocol falling within one of the classes specified in the items included in the Schedule to this Paragraph, which, during the following portions of the period from January 1, 1956, to December 31, 1973, both dates inclusive, are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the United States for consumption, shall be free of ordinary customs duty, in quantities determined by applying the following percentages to the amounts specified in such Schedule as to each such class of articles:

(a) During each of the calendar years 1956 to 1958, inclusive, ninety-five per centum.

(b) During each of the calendar years 1959 to 1961, inclusive, ninety per centum.

(c) During each of the calendar years 1962 to 1964, inclusive, eighty per centum.

(d) During each of the calendar years 1965 to 1967, inclusive, sixty per centum.

(e) During each of the calendar years 1968 to 1970, inclusive, forty per centum.

(f) During each of the calendar years 1971 to 1973, inclusive, twenty per centum.

(g) On and after January 1, 1974, nil.

The following Schedule to Paragraph 2 shall constitute an integral part thereof:

SCHEDULE OF TARIFF QUOTAS

Item	Classes of Articles	Amounts
A	Cigars (exclusive of cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers).	200,000,000 cigars
B	Scrap tobacco, and stemmed and unstemmed filler tobacco described in Paragraph 602 of the Tariff Act of 1930 of the United States, as amended, which is set forth as Annex III to this Agreement.	6,500,000 lbs.
C	Coconut oil	200,000 long tons
D	Buttons of pearl or shell	850,000 gross

The quantities shown in the Schedule to this Paragraph represent base quantities for the purposes of computing the tariff-free quota and are not absolute quotas. Any such Philippine article so entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in excess of the duty-free quota provided in this Paragraph shall be subject to one hundred per centum of the United States duty as defined in Subparagraph (g) of Paragraph 1 of the Protocol.

ARTICLE III

1. Except as otherwise provided in Article II or in Paragraph 2 of this Article, neither country shall impose restrictions or prohibitions on the importation of any article of the other country, or on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other country, unless the importation of the like article of, or the exportation of the like article to, all third countries is similarly restricted or prohibited. If either country imposes quantitative restrictions on the importation or exportation of any article in which the other country has an important interest and if it makes allotments to any third country, it shall afford such other country a share proportionate to the amount of the article, by quantity or value, supplied by or to it during a previous representative period, due consideration being given to any special factors affecting the trade in such article.

2. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this Article, with respect to quotas on United States articles as defined in Subparagraph (e) of Paragraph 1 of the Protocol or with respect to quotas on Philippine articles as defined in Subparagraph (f) of Paragraph 1 of the Protocol (other than the articles for which quotas are provided in Paragraph 1 of Article II) a quota may be established only if—

(1) The President of the country desiring to impose the quota, after investigation, finds and proclaims that, as the result of preferential treatment accorded pursuant to this Agreement, any article of the other country is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers of like or directly competitive articles; or

(2) The President of the country desiring to impose the quota finds that such action is necessary to forestall the imminent threat of, or to stop, a serious decline in its monetary reserves, or, in the event its monetary reserves are very low, to achieve a reasonable rate of increase in its reserves.

(b) Any quota imposed for any twelve-month period under (a) (1) above for the purpose of protecting domestic industry shall not be less than the amount determined by the President of the importing country as the total amount of the articles of such class which, during the twelve months preceding entry into effect of the quota, was entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, after deduction of the amount by which he finds domestic production can be increased during the twelve-month period of the quota; or if the quota is established for any period other than a twelve-month period, it shall not be less than a proportionate amount.

(c) Each Party agrees not to apply restrictions so as to prevent unreasonably the importation of any description of goods in minimum commercial quantities, the exclusion of which would seriously impair regular channels of trade, or restrictions which would prevent the importation of commercial samples, or prevent compliance with patent, trademark, copyright, or similar procedures.

(d) Any quota established pursuant to this Paragraph shall not continue in effect longer than necessary to

achieve the purposes for its imposition, at which time the President of the country imposing the quota, following investigation, shall find and proclaim that the conditions which gave rise to the establishment of such quota no longer exist.

3. Either country taking action pursuant to the provisions of this Article shall give notice to the other country as far in advance as may be practicable, and shall afford it an opportunity to consult in respect of the proposed action. It is understood that this right of consultation does not imply that the consent of the other country to the establishment of the quota is needed in order for the quota to be put into effect.

ARTICLE IV

1. With respect to articles which are products of the United States coming into the Philippines, or with respect to articles manufactured in the Philippines wholly or in part from such articles, no internal tax shall be—

(a) Collected or paid in an amount in excess of the internal tax imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of the Philippines, or collected or paid in any amount if the internal tax is not imposed with respect to such like articles;

(b) Collected or paid in an amount in excess of the internal tax imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of any other foreign country, or collected or paid in any amount if the internal tax is not imposed with respect to such like articles.

Where an internal tax is imposed with respect to an article which is the product of a foreign country to compensate for an internal tax imposed (1) with respect to a like article which is the product of the Philippines, or (2) with respect to materials used in the production of a like article which is the product of the Philippines, if the amount of the internal tax which is collected and paid with respect to the article which is the product of the United States is not in excess of that permitted by Paragraph 1 (b) of Article IV such collection and payment shall not be regarded as in violation of the first sentence of this Paragraph.

2. With respect to articles which are products of the Philippines coming into the United States, or with respect to articles manufactured in the United States wholly or in part from such articles, no internal tax shall be—

(a) Collected or paid in an amount in excess of the internal tax imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of the United States, or collected or paid in any amount if the internal tax is not imposed with respect to such like articles;

(b) Collected or paid in an amount in excess of the internal tax imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of any other foreign country, or collected or paid in any amount if the internal tax is not imposed with respect to such like articles.

Where an internal tax is imposed with respect to an article which is the product of a foreign country to compensate for an internal tax imposed (1) with respect to a like article which is the product of the United States, or (2) with respect to materials used in the production of a like article which is the product of the United States, if the amount of the internal tax which is collected and paid with respect to the article which is the product of the Philippines is not in excess of that permitted by Paragraph 2 (b) of Article IV such collection and payment shall not be regarded as in violation of the first sentence of this Paragraph. This Paragraph shall not apply to the taxes imposed under Sections 4591, 4812, or 4831 of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States which are set forth in part as Annexes IV, V, and VI of this Agreement.

3. No processing tax or other internal tax shall be imposed or collected in the United States or in the Philippines with respect to articles coming into such country for the official use of the Government of the Philippines or of the United States, respectively, or any department or agency thereof.

4. No processing tax or other internal tax shall be imposed or collected in the United States with respect to manila (abaca) fiber not dressed or manufactured in any manner.

5. The United States will not reduce the preference of two cents per pound provided in Section 4513 of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States (relating to processing taxes on coconut oil, etc.), which is set forth as Annex VII to this Agreement, with respect to articles "wholly the production of the Philippine Islands" or articles "produced wholly from materials the growth or production of the Philippine Islands"; except that it may suspend the provisions of Section 4511 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States during any period as to which the President of the United States, after consultation with the President of the Philippines, finds that adequate supplies of neither copra nor coconut oil, the product of the Philippines, are readily available for processing in the United States.

ARTICLE V

The Republic of the Philippines will take the necessary legislative and executive actions, prior to or at the time of the entry into force of the revisions of this Agreement authorized by the Congress of the United States and the Congress of the Philippines in 1955, to enact and implement legislation similar to that already enacted by the Congress of the United States as Public Law 419, 83rd Congress, Chapter 323, 2d Session, to facilitate the entry of Philippine traders.

ARTICLE VI

1. The disposition, exploitation, development, and utilization of all agricultural, timber, and mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum and other mineral oils, all forces and sources of potential energy, and other natural resources of either Party, and the operation of public utilities, shall, if open to any person, be open to citizens of the other Party and to all forms of business enterprise owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by citizens of such other Party in the same manner as to and under the same conditions imposed upon citizens or corporations or associations owned or controlled by citizens of the Party granting the right.

2. The rights provided for in Paragraph 1 may be exercised, in the case of citizens of the Philippines with respect to natural resources in the United States which are subject to Federal control or regulations, only through the medium of a corporation organized under the laws of the United States or one of the States thereof and likewise, in the case of citizens of the United States with respect to natural resources in the public domain in the Philippines, only through the medium of a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines and at least 60% of the capital stock of which is owned or controlled by citizens of the United States. This provision, however, does not affect the right of citizens of the United States to acquire or own private agricultural lands in the Philippines or citizens of the Philippines to acquire or own land in the United States which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and not within the jurisdiction of any State and which is not within the public domain. The Philippines reserves the right to dispose of its public lands in small quantities on especially favorable terms exclusively to actual settlers or other users who are its own citizens. The United States reserves the right to dispose of its public lands in small quantities on especially favorable terms exclusively to actual settlers or other users who are its own citizens or aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens. Each Party reserves the right to limit the extent to which aliens may engage in fishing or engage in enterprises which furnish communications services and air or water transport. The United States also reserves the right to limit the extent to which aliens may own land in its outlying territories and possessions, but the Philippines will extend to American nationals who are residents of any of those outlying territories and possessions only the same rights, with respect to ownership of lands, which are granted therein to citizens of the Philippines. The rights provided for in this Paragraph shall not, however, be exercised by either Party so as to derogate from the rights previously acquired by citizens or corporations or associations owned or controlled by citizens of the other Party.

3. The United States of America reserves the rights of the several States of the United States to limit the extent to which citizens or corporations or associations owned or controlled by citizens of the Philippines may engage in the activities specified in this Article. The Republic of the Philippines reserves the power to deny any of the rights specified in this Article to citizens of the United States who are citizens of States, or to corporations or associations at least 60% of whose capital stock or capital is owned or controlled by citizens of States, which deny like rights to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations or associations which are owned or controlled by citizens of the Philippines. The exercise of this reservation on the part of the Philippines shall not affect previously acquired rights, provided that in the event that any State of the United States of America should in the future impose restrictions which would deny to citizens or corporations or associations owned or controlled by citizens of the Philippines the right to continue to engage in activities in which they were engaged therein at the time of the imposition of such restrictions, the Republic of the Philippines shall be free to apply like limitations to the citizens or corporations or associations owned or controlled by citizens of such States.

Article VII

1. The United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines each agrees not to discriminate in any manner, with respect to their engaging in business activities, against the citizens or any form of business enterprise owned or controlled by citizens of the other and that new limitations imposed by either Party upon the extent to which aliens are accorded national treatment with respect to carrying on business activities within its territories, shall not be applied as against enterprises owned or controlled by citizens of the other Party which are engaged in such activities therein at the time such new limitations are adopted, nor shall such new limitations be applied to American citizens or corporations or associations owned or controlled by American citizens whose States do not impose like limitations on citizens or corporations or associations owned or controlled by citizens of the Republic of the Philippines.

2. The United States of America reserves the rights of the several States of the United States to limit the extent to which citizens or corporations or associations owned or controlled by citizens of the Philippines may engage in any business activities. The Republic of the Philippines reserves the power to deny any rights to engage in business activities to citizens of the United States who are citizens of States, or to corporations or associations at least 60% of the capital stock or capital of which is owned or controlled by citizens of States, which deny like rights to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or associations owned or controlled by citizens of the Philippines. The exercise of this reservation on the part of the Philippines shall not affect previously acquired rights, provided that in the event that any State of the United States of America should in the future impose restrictions which would deny to citizens or corporations or associations owned or controlled by citizens of the Philippines the right to continue to engage in business activities in which they were engaged therein at the time of the imposition of such restrictions, the Republic of the Philippines shall be free to apply like limitations to the citizens or corporations or associations owned or controlled by citizens of such States.

Article VIII

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed:

(1) to require either Party to furnish any information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to its essential security interests; or

(2) to prevent either Party from taking any action which it considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests—

(a) relating to fissionable materials or the materials from which they are derived;

(b) relating to the traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war and to such traffic in other goods and

materials as is carried on directly or indirectly for the purpose of supplying a military establishment;

(c) taken in time of war or other emergency in international relations; or

(3) to prevent either Party from taking any action in pursuance of its obligations under the United Nations Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE IX

1. Upon the taking effect of this Agreement, and upon the taking effect of the revisions thereof authorized by the Congress of the United States and the Congress of the Philippines in 1955, the provisions placing obligations on the United States: (a) if in effect as laws of the United States at the time of such taking effect, shall continue in effect as laws of the United States during the effectiveness of the Agreement; or (b) if not so in effect, shall take effect and continue in effect as laws of the United States during the effectiveness of the Agreement. The Philippines will continue in effect as laws of the Philippines, during the effectiveness of this Agreement, the provisions thereof placing obligations on the Philippines.

2. The United States and the Philippines will promptly enact, and shall keep in effect during the effectiveness of this Agreement, such legislation as may be necessary to supplement the laws of the United States and the Philippines, respectively, referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, and to implement the provisions of such laws and the provisions of this Agreement placing obligations on the United States and the Philippines, respectively.

ARTICLE X

The United States and the Philippines agree to consult with each other with respect to any questions as to the interpretation or the application of this Agreement, concerning which either Government may make representations to the other. Not later than July 1, 1971, the United States and the Philippines agree to consult with each other as to joint problems which may arise as a result or in anticipation of the termination of this Agreement.

ARTICLE XI

1. This Agreement shall have no effect after July 3, 1974. It may be terminated by either the United States or the Philippines at any time, upon not less than five years' written notice. If the President of the United States or the President of the Philippines determines and proclaims that the other country has adopted or applied measures or practices which would operate to nullify or impair any right or obligation provided for in this Agreement, then the Agreement may be terminated upon not less than six months' written notice.

2. The revisions of this Agreement authorized by the Congress of the United States and the Congress of the Philippines in 1955 shall enter into force on January 1, 1956.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Agreement and have affixed hereunto their seals.

DONE in duplicate in the English language at Washington this sixth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five.

For the President of the United States of America:
JAMES M. LANGLEY
Special Representative of the President of the United States of America

For the President of the Republic of the Philippines:
CARLOS P. ROMULO
Special and Personal Envoy of the President of the Philippines

Protocol To Accompany the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines Concerning Trade and Related Matters During a Transitional Period Following the Institution of Philippine Independence, Signed at Manila on July 4, 1946, as Revised

The undersigned duly empowered Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following Protocol to the Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines concerning trade and related matters during a transitional period following the institution of Philippine Independence, signed at Manila on July 4, 1946, as revised, which shall constitute an integral part of the Agreement:

1. For the purpose of the Agreement—

(a) The term "person" includes partnerships, corporations, and associations.

(b) The term "United States" means the United States of America and, when used in a geographical sense, means the States, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(c) The term "Philippines" means the Republic of the Philippines and, when used in a geographical sense, means the territories of the Republic of the Philippines, whether a particular act in question took place, or a particular situation in question existed, within such territories before or after the institution of the Republic of the Philippines. As used herein the territories of the Republic of the Philippines comprise all the territories specified in Section 1 of Article I of the Constitution of the Philippines which is set forth as Annex X to this Agreement.

(d) The term "ordinary customs duty" means a customs duty based on the article as such (whether or not such duty is also based in any manner on the use, value, or method of production of the article, or on the amount of like articles imported, or on any other factor); but does not include—

(1) A customs duty based on an act or omission of any person with respect to the importation of the article, or of the country from which the article is exported, or from which it comes; or

(2) A countervailing duty imposed to offset a subsidy, bounty, or grant; or

(3) An anti-dumping duty imposed to offset the selling of merchandise for exportation at a price less than the prevailing price in the country of export; or

(4) Any tax, fee, charge, or exaction, imposed on or in connection with importation unless the law of the country imposing it designates or imposes it as a customs duty or contains a provision to the effect that it shall be treated as a duty imposed under the customs laws; or

(5) The tax imposed by Section 4581 of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States, which is set forth as Annex VIII to this Agreement, with respect to an article, merchandise, or combination, ten per centum or more of the quantity by weight of which consists of, or is derived directly or indirectly from, one or more of the oils, fatty acids, or salts specified in Section 4511 of such Code which is set forth as Annex VII to this Agreement; or the tax imposed by Section 4501 (b) of such Code which is set forth as Annex IX to this Agreement.

(e) The term "United States article" means an article which is the product of the United States, unless, in the case of an article produced with the use of materials imported into the United States from any foreign country (except the Philippines) the aggregate value of such imported materials at the time of importation into the United States was more than twenty per centum of the value of the article imported into the Philippines, the value of such article to be determined in accordance with, and as of the time provided by, the customs laws of the Philippines in effect at the time of importation of such article. As used in this Subparagraph the term "value", when used in reference to a material imported into the United States, includes the value of the material ascertained under the customs laws of the United States in effect at the time of importation into the United States, and, if not included in such value, the cost of bringing the material to the United States, but does not include the cost of landing it at the port of importation, or customs duties collected in the United States. For the purposes of this Subparagraph any imported material, used in the production of an article in the United States, shall be considered as having been used in the production of an article subsequently produced in the United States, which is the product of a chain of production in the United States in the course of which an article, which is the product of one stage of the chain, is used by its producer or another person, in a subsequent stage of the chain, as a material in the production of another article. It is understood that "United States articles" do not lose their status as such, for the purpose of Philippine tariff preferences, by reason of being imported into the Philippines from a country other than the United States or from an insular possession of the United States or by way of or via such a country or insular possession.

(f) The term "Philippine article" means an article which is the product of the Philippines, unless, in the case of an article produced with the use of materials imported into the Philippines from any foreign country (except the United States) the aggregate value of such imported materials at the time of importation into the Philippines was more than twenty per centum of the value of the article imported into the United States, the value of such article to be determined in accordance with, and as of the time provided by, the customs laws of the United States in effect at the time of importation of such article. As used in this Subparagraph the term "value", when used in reference to a material imported into the Philippines, includes the value of the material ascertained under the customs laws of the Philippines in effect at the time of importation into the Philippines, and, if not included in such value, the cost of bringing the material to the Philippines, but does not include the cost of landing it at the port of importation, or customs duties collected in the Philippines. For the purposes of this Subparagraph any imported material, used in the production of an article in the Philippines, shall be considered as having been used in the production of an article subsequently produced in the Philippines, which is the product of a chain of production in the Philippines in the course of which an article, which is the product of one stage of the chain, is used by its producer or another person, in a subsequent stage of the chain, as a material in the production of another article. It is understood that "Philippine articles" do not lose their status as such, for the purpose of United States tariff preferences, by reason of being imported into the United States from a country other than the Philippines or from an insular possession of the United States or by way of or via such a country or insular possession.

(g) The term "United States duty" means the rate or rates of ordinary customs duty which (at the time and place of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, in the United States for consumption, of the Philippine article) would be applicable to a like article if imported from that foreign country which is entitled to the lowest rate, or the lowest aggregate of rates, of ordinary customs duty with respect to such like article.

(h) The term "Philippine duty" means the rate or rates of ordinary customs duty which (at the time and place of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, in the Philippines for consumption, of the United States article) would be applicable to a like article if imported from that foreign country which is entitled to the lowest rate, or the lowest aggregate of rates, of ordinary customs duty with respect to such like article.

(i) The term "internal tax" includes an internal fee, charge, or exaction, and includes—

(1) The tax imposed by Section 4581 of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States which is set forth as Annex VIII to this Agreement, with respect to an article, merchandise, or combination, ten per centum or more of the quantity by weight of which consists of, or is derived directly or indirectly from, one or more of the oils, fatty acids, or salts specified in Section 4511 of such Code which is set forth as Annex VII to this Agreement; and the tax imposed by Section 4501 (b) of such Code which is set forth as Annex IX to this Agreement; and

(2) Any other tax, fee, charge, or exaction, imposed on or in connection with importation unless the law of the country imposing it designates or imposes it as a customs duty or contains a provision to the effect that it shall be treated as a duty imposed under the customs laws.

2. For the purposes of Subparagraphs (g) and (h) of Paragraph 1 of this Protocol—

(a) If an article is entitled to be imported from a foreign country free of ordinary customs duty, that country shall be considered as the country entitled to the lowest rate of ordinary customs duty with respect to such article; and

(b) A reduction in ordinary customs duty granted any country, by law, treaty, trade agreement, or otherwise, with respect to any article, shall be converted into the equivalent reduction in the rate of ordinary customs duty otherwise applicable to such article.

3. For the purposes of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article IV, any material, used in the production of an article, shall be considered as having been used in the production of an article subsequently produced, which is the product of a chain of production in the course of which an article, which is the product of one stage of the chain, is used by its producer or another person, in a subsequent stage of the chain, as a material in the production of another article.

4. The terms "includes" and "including" when used in a definition contained in this Agreement shall not be deemed to exclude other things otherwise within the meaning of the term defined.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol and have affixed hereunto their seals.

DONE in duplicate in the English language at Washington this sixth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five.

For the President of the United States of America:
JAMES M. LANGLEY
Special Representative of the President of the United States of America

For the President of the Republic of the Philippines:
CARLOS P. ROMULO
Special and Personal Envoy of the President of the Philippines

Annexes of Statutory Provisions Referred to in the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines Concerning Trade and Related Matters During a Transitional Period Following the Institution of Philippine Independence, as Revised

ANNEX I

Sugar Act of 1948 of the United States, as amended to September 6, 1955.

SECTION 101. For the purposes of this Act, except Title V—

"(e) The term 'direct-consumption sugar' means any sugars which are principally of crystalline structure and which are not to be further refined or otherwise improved in quality." 61 Stat., Pt. 1, 922.

ANNEX II

Tariff Act of 1930 of the United States, as amended to September 6, 1955.

"PAR. 1622. All binding twine and twine chiefly used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding materials, manufactured from New Zealand hemp, henequen, manila, istle or Tampico fibre, sisal grass, or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply and measuring not exceeding seven hundred and fifty feet to the pound." 46 Stat., Pt. 1, 675; 65 Stat. 655.

ANNEX III

Tariff Act of 1930 of the United States, as amended to September 6, 1955.

"PAR. 602. The term 'wrapper tobacco' as used in this title means that quality of leaf tobacco which has the requisite color, texture, and burn, and is of sufficient size for cigar wrappers, and the term 'filler tobacco' means all other leaf tobacco . . ." 46 Stat., Pt. 1, 631.

ANNEX IV

Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of the United States, as amended to September 6, 1955.

"SEC. 4591. IMPOSITION OF TAX.

"(a) RATE.—There is hereby imposed on all oleomargarine imported from foreign countries, in addition to any import duty imposed on the same, an internal revenue tax of 15 cents per pound, such tax to be represented by coupon stamps . . ."

"SEC. 4592. DEFINITIONS.

"(a) OLEOMARGARINE.—For the purposes of section 4591, certain manufactured substances, certain extracts, and certain mixtures and compounds, including such mixtures and compounds with butter, shall be known and designated as 'oleomargarine', namely: All substances known prior to August 2, 1886, as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, fish oil or fish fat, vegetable oil, annatto, and other coloring matter, intestinal fat, and offal fat;—if (1) made in imitation or semblance of butter, or (2) calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter, or (3) churned, emulsified, or mixed in cream, milk, water, of other liquid, and containing moisture in excess of 1 per centum or common salt." 68A Stat. 545.

"SEC. 4593. EXEMPTION.

"(a) SHORTENING OR CONDIMENTS.—Section 4591 shall not apply to puff-pastry shortening not churned or emulsified in milk or cream, and having a melting point of 118 degrees Fahrenheit or more, nor to any of the following containing condiments and spices: salad dressings, mayonnaise dressings, or mayonnaise products, nor to liquid emulsion, pharmaceutical preparations, oil meals, liquid preservatives, illuminating oils, cleansing compounds, or flavoring compounds." 68A Stat. 546.

ANNEX V

Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of the United States, as amended to September 6, 1955.

"SEC. 4812. IMPORTATION OF ADULTERATED BUTTER.

"There shall be imposed upon adulterated butter imported from a foreign country, in addition to any import duty imposed on the same, an internal revenue tax of 15 cents per pound, such tax to be represented by coupon stamps as in the case of adulterated butter manufactured in the United States . . ." 68A Stat. 571.

"SEC. 4826. DEFINITIONS.

"(a) BUTTER.—For the purpose of this part, the word 'butter' shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter, and made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter.

"(b) ADULTERATED BUTTER.—'Adulterated butter' is defined to mean a grade of butter produced by mixing, reworking, rechurning in milk or cream, refining, or in any way producing a uniform, purified, or improved product from different lots or parcels of melted or unmelted butter or butter fat, in which any acid, alkali, chemical, or any substance whatever is introduced or used for the purpose or with the effect of deodorizing or removing therefrom rancidity, or any butter or butter fat with which there is mixed any substance foreign to butter as defined in subsection (a), with intent or effect of cheapening in cost the product, or any butter in the manufacture or manipulation of which any process or material is used with intent or effect of causing the absorption of abnormal quantities of water, milk, or cream." 68A Stat. 576.

ANNEX VI

Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of the United States, as amended to September 6, 1955.

"SEC. 4831. IMPOSITION OF TAX.

"(b) IMPORTED.—There shall be imposed upon all filled cheese imported from a foreign country, in addition to any import duty imposed on the same, an internal revenue tax of 8 cents per pound; and such imported filled cheese and the packages containing the same shall be stamped, marked, and branded, as in the case of filled cheese manufactured in the United States." 68A Stat. 577.

"SEC. 4846. DEFINITIONS.

"For the purposes of this part—

"(1) CHEESE.—The word 'cheese' shall be understood to mean the food product known as cheese, and made from milk or cream and without the addition of butter, or any animal, vegetable, or other oils or fats foreign to such milk or cream, with or without additional coloring matter.

"(2) FILLED CHEESE.—Certain substances and compounds shall be known and designated as 'filled cheese,' namely: All substances made of milk or skimmed milk, with the admixture of butter, animal oils or fats, vegetable or any other oils, or compounds foreign to such milk, and made in imitation or semblance of cheese. Substances and compounds, consisting principally of cheese with added edible oils, which are not sold as cheese or as substitutes for cheese but are primarily useful for imparting a natural cheese flavor to other foods shall not be considered 'filled cheese' within the meaning of this part." 68A Stat. 579.

ANNEX VII

Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of the United States, as amended to September 6, 1955.

"SEC. 4511. IMPOSITION OF TAX.

"(a) GENERAL.—There is hereby imposed upon the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, fatty acids derived from any of the foregoing oils, salts of any of the foregoing (whether or not such oils, fatty acids, or salts have been refined, sulphonated, sulphated, hydrogenated, or otherwise processed), or any combination or mixture containing a substantial quantity of any one or more of such oils, fatty acids, or salts, a tax of 3 cents per pound, to be paid by the processor.

"(b) ADDITIONAL RATE ON COCONUT OIL.—There is hereby imposed (in addition to the tax imposed by the preceding subsection) a tax of 2 cents per pound, to be paid by the processor, upon the first domestic processing of coconut oil or of any combination or mixture containing a substantial quantity of coconut oil with respect to which oil there has been no previous first domestic processing.

"(c) TERMINATION OF ADDITIONAL RATE.—The tax imposed by subsection (b) shall not apply to any domestic processing after July 3, 1974."

"SEC. 4513. EXEMPTIONS.

"(a) ACIDS AND SALTS PREVIOUSLY TAXED.—The tax under section 4511 shall not apply—

"(1) with respect to any fatty acid or salt resulting from a previous first domestic processing taxed under such section or upon which an import tax has been paid under subchapter E of chapter 38, or

"(2) with respect to any combination or mixture by reason of its containing an oil, fatty acid, or salt with respect to which there has been a previous first domestic processing or upon which an import tax has been paid under subchapter E of chapter 38.

"(b) FROM ADDITIONAL TAX ON COCONUT OIL.—The additional tax imposed by section 4511 (b) shall not apply when it is established, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, that the coconut oil (whether or not contained in a combination or mixture),—

"(1) is wholly the production of the Philippine Islands, any possession of the United States, or the Territory of the Pacific Islands (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the 'Trust Territory'), or

"(2) was produced wholly from materials the growth or production of the Philippine Islands, any possessions of the United States, or the Trust Territory . . ." 68A Stat. 536–537.

ANNEX VIII

Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of the United States, as amended to September 6, 1955.

"SEC. 4581. IMPOSITION OF TAX.

"In addition to any other tax or duty imposed by law, there is hereby imposed upon the following articles imported into the United States, unless treaty provisions of the United States otherwise provide, a tax at the rates set forth, to be paid by the importer—

"Any article, merchandise, or combination (except oils specified in section 4511), 10 percent or more of the quantity by weight of which consists of, or is derived directly or indirectly from, one or more of the products specified in sections 4561 and 4571, or of the oils, fatty acids, or salts specified in section 4511, a tax at the rate or rates per pound equal to that proportion of the rate or rates prescribed in sections 4561 and 4571 or section 4511 in respect of such product or products which the quantity by weight of the imported article, merchandise, or combination, consisting of or derived from such product or products, bears to the total weight of the imported article, merchandise, or combination;

"SEC. 4582. EXEMPTIONS.

"(a) CERTAIN NATURAL OILS.—There shall not be taxable under section 4581 any article, merchandise, or combination (other than an oil, fat, or grease, and other than products resulting from processing seeds without full commercial extraction of the oil content), by reason of the presence therein of an oil, fat, or grease which is a natural component of such article, merchandise, or combination and has never had a separate existence as an oil, fat, or grease." 68A Stat. 544.

ANNEX IX

Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of the United States, as amended to September 6, 1955.

"SEC. 4501. IMPOSITION OF TAX.

"(b) IMPORT TAX.—In addition to any other tax or duty imposed by law, there is hereby imposed, under such regulations as the Secretary or his delegate shall prescribe, a tax upon articles imported or brought into the United States as follows:

"(1) on all manufactured sugar testing by the polariscope 92 sugar degrees, 0.465 cent per pound, and, for each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscopic test, 0.00875 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion;

"(2) on all manufactured sugar testing by the polariscope less than 92 sugar degrees, 0.5144 cent per pound of the total sugars therein;

"(3) on all articles composed in chief value of manufactured sugar, 0.5144 cent per pound of the total sugars therein." 68A Stat. 533.

"SEC. 4502. DEFINITIONS.

"For the purposes of this subchapter.—

"(3) MANUFACTURED SUGAR.—The term 'manufactured sugar' means any sugar derived from sugar beets or sugarcane, which is not to be, and which shall not be, further refined or otherwise improved in quality; except sugar in liquid form which contains nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substance that may have been added or developed in the product) equal to more than 6 per centum of the total soluble solids and except also sirup of cane juice produced from sugarcane grown in continental United States. The grades or types of sugar within the meaning of this definition shall include, but shall not be limited to, granulated sugar, lump sugar, cube sugar, powdered sugar, sugar in the form of blocks, cones, or molded shapes, confectioners' sugar, washed sugar, centrifugal sugar, clarified sugar, turbinado sugar, plantation white sugar, muscovado sugar, refiners' soft sugar, invert sugar mush, raw sugar, sirups, molasses, and sugar mixtures.

"(4) TOTAL SUGARS.—The term 'total sugars' means the total amount of the sucrose (Clerget) and of the reducing or invert sugars. The total sugars contained in any grade or type of manufactured sugar shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in paragraphs 758, 759, 762 and 763 of the United States Customs Regulations (1931 edition)." 68A Stat. 534.

ANNEX X

Constitution of the Philippines as amended to September 6, 1955.

"ARTICLE I.—THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

"SECTION 1. The Philippines comprises all the territory ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris concluded between the United States and Spain on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the limits of which are set forth in Article III of said treaty, together with all the islands embraced in the treaty concluded at Washington, between the United States and Spain on the seventh day of November, nineteen hundred, and in the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the second day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty, and all territory over which the present Government of the Philippine Islands exercises jurisdiction."

Exchange of Notes

Mr. Langley to General Romulo

SEPTEMBER 6, 1955

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to refer to conversations recently held by officers of our two Governments regarding certain provisions of the Agreement concerning Trade and Related Matters during a Transitional Period following the Institution of Philippine Independence, as revised and signed today.

It is the understanding of my Government that Paragraph 7 of Article I of the Agreement provides that, in lieu of any tax on the sale of foreign exchange during the life of the revised Agreement, the Government of the Philippines shall impose the special import tax, subject to the specifications provided for in the paragraph.

It is further the understanding of my Government that Paragraph 3, Article III, in addition to providing for prior notification and an opportunity for consultation regarding quotas imposed pursuant to Paragraph 2 of that Article, would also afford a basis for consultation in case of nondiscriminatory import and export restrictions or prohibitions to the extent that the two parties find such consultation practicable. It is understood that the right of consultation with respect to the application of any nondiscriminatory import or export restrictions or prohibitions does not imply that the prior consent of the other party is necessary before any such restrictions or prohibitions can be put into effect.

If the above is in accord with the understanding of

your Government I should appreciate receiving your confirmation of this fact.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

JAMES M. LANGLEY
Special Representative of the
President of the United States of America

General Romulo to Mr. Langley

SEPTEMBER 6, 1955

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to refer to conversations recently held by officers of our two Governments regarding certain provisions of the agreement concerning trade and related matters during a transitional period following institution of Philippine independence, as revised and signed today, and to your note of today's date setting forth the views of your Government on certain matters relating to such agreement, which reads as follows:

. . . . .

[Text of 2d and 3d paragraphs of U.S. note.]

I am happy to state that the understanding of your Government as set forth above in your note is also the understanding of my Government.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CARLOS P. ROMULO
Special and Personal Envoy
of the President of the Philippines

AGREEMENT RELATING TO TRADERS AND INVESTORS

Mr. Langley to General Romulo

SEPTEMBER 6, 1955

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to refer to the conversations which have recently taken place between representatives of the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines regarding the desirability of establishing a stable and enduring basis, grounded in reciprocity, for the entry of nationals of either country into the territories of the other for purposes of trade, investment and related activities, and for their sojourn therein, and acting, on the part of the United States, pursuant to and subject to the provisions of Public Law 419, 83d Congress of the United States of America [to facilitate the entry of Philippine traders].

My understanding of the agreement reached as a result of these conversations is as follows:

1. Persons coming within any of the following categories shall be permitted to enter the territories of either country as nonimmigrants:

(a) Nationals of either country who seek to enter the territories of the other country solely to carry on substantial trade principally between the territories of the two countries.

(b) Nationals of either country who seek to enter the territories of the other country solely to develop and direct the operations of enterprises in which they have invested, or are actively in the process of investing, a substantial amount of capital.

(c) Spouses and unmarried minor children of persons referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), if accompanying or following to join such nationals.

2. Persons who enter either country in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be permitted to remain therein during such period as they maintain the status in which they were admitted.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be subject to the right of either Government to exclude or expel particular individuals, on any of the grounds specified in the immigration laws, for the purpose of protecting public order, health, morals and safety.

4. The word "substantial" as used herein with reference to trade or investment shall not be interpreted to discourage particular types of investment or necessarily to exclude small traders or investors. The criteria for determining eligibility for treaty investors and treaty traders status have been influenced by considerations of preventing abuse or evasion of the two countries' immigration laws, including quota restrictions. What constitutes a substantial investment is a relative matter and is not determined alone by size of investment.

5. The territories to which this agreement shall apply with respect to the United States are the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

6. The present agreement shall remain in force until July 3, 1974, and thereafter until terminated as provided herein. Either Government may, by giving one year's written notice to the other Government, terminate this agreement at the end of the initial period, July 3, 1974, or at any time thereafter.

There are annexed hereto certain regulations and an explanatory note which set forth the principles presently applied by my Government in the enforcement of those provisions of the United States immigration laws equivalent to the provisions set forth above. I request to be informed whether your Government considers these as providing appropriate guidance to both Governments in the application of the present agreement with respect to the subjects to which they relate and, if so, that your Government will apply comparable regulations and interpretations in the enforcement of the provisions set forth above.

Upon receipt of a note from you indicating that the foregoing is acceptable to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, the Government of the United States of America will consider this note and your reply as constituting an agreement between the two Governments on this subject, the agreement to enter into force on the date of your note in reply.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

JAMES M. LANGLEY
Special Representative of the
President of the United States of America

[enclosure]

ANNEX

Section 41.71 (b), Title 22, United States Code of Federal Regulations

(b) An alien applying for a visa as a nonimmigrant treaty trader under the provisions of section 101 (a) (15) (E) (i) of the Act shall be required to present any evidence deemed necessary by the consular officer to establish that he is entitled to nonimmigrant classification under that section. Such alien shall establish specifically that:

(1) He is proceeding to the United States solely for the purpose of carrying on substantial trade principally between the United States and the foreign state of which he is a national, under and in pursuance of the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and such foreign state. In this connection, bank statements, invoices, and correspondence from persons or organizations with whom or with which he has, and will have, commercial relations, may be required;

(2) He intends in good faith, and will be able, to depart from the United States upon the termination of his status; and that

(3) If he is employed or to be employed, his employer shall be a foreign person or organization and he shall be engaged in duties of a supervisory or executive character, or if he is, or is to be, employed in a minor capacity, he has special qualifications which make his services essential to the efficient operations of the employer. An alien employed solely in a manual capacity shall not be entitled to classification as a treaty trader.

Section 41.76 (b), Title 22, United States Code of Federal Regulations

(b) An alien applying for a visa as a nonimmigrant under the provisions of section 101 (a) (15) (E) (ii) of the Act shall be required to present any evidence deemed necessary by the consular officer to establish that he is entitled to nonimmigrant classification under that section. Such alien shall establish specifically that:

(1) He seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of developing and directing the operations of an enterprise in the United States: (i) In which he has invested, or is actively in the process of investing, a substantial amount of capital; or (ii) in which his employer has invested, or is actively in the process of investing, a substantial amount of capital: *Provided*, That such employer is a foreign person or organization of the same nationality as the applicant and that the applicant is employed by such person or organization in a responsible capacity; or

(2) He seeks to enter the United States as the spouse or child of an alien described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph; and

(3) He is not applying for a nonimmigrant visa in an effort to evade the quota or other restrictions which are applicable to immigrants;

(4) He intends in good faith, and will be able, to depart from the United States upon the termination of his status; and

(5) The enterprise is one which actually exists or is in active process of formation, and is not a fictitious paper operation.

Explanatory Note to Section 41.71 (b) (3)

A foreign organization within the meaning of this Section is an organization which possesses the nationality of the alien desiring to qualify as a "treaty trader". The fact that an organization is incorporated under the laws of a State of the United States does not necessarily determine that it is not a foreign organization. The nationality of such a corporation may be determined for visa purposes by the nationality of those persons who own the principal amount (i. e., 51 percent or more of the stock of that corporation).

General Romulo to Mr. Langley

SEPTEMBER 6, 1955

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today's date regarding the recent negotiations between representatives of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, acting pursuant to and subject to the provisions of Republic Act No. 1393 of the Republic of the Philippines, and representatives of the Government of the United States of America, acting pursuant to and subject to the provisions of Public Law 419, 83rd Congress, of the United States of America, for the conclusion of an agreement, based on reciprocity, for the entry of nationals of either country into the territories of the other for purposes of trade, investment and related activities, and for their sojourn therein.

The terms of the agreement which has been reached as a result of these negotiations, as expressed in your note, are as follows:

. . . . . .

[Text of numbered paragraphs of U.S. note.]

In addition, there are annexed to your note certain regulations, with an explanatory note, setting forth principles applied by the Government of the United States in the enforcement of the United States immigration laws equivalent to the provisions of the agreement. You request to be informed whether the Government of the Republic of the Philippines will apply comparable regulations and interpretations in implementing the terms of the agreement. I wish to inform you that my Government considers the regulations and explanatory note annexed to your note as furnishing appropriate guidance in carrying out the agreement and that my Government will apply comparable regulations and interpretations.

The agreement set forth above is acceptable to my Government and, in accordance with the statement made in the last paragraph of your note under reference, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines considers your note and this reply as constituting an agreement between our two Governments, which enters into force as of today.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CARLOS P. ROMULO
Special and Personal Envoy
of the President of the Philippines

Current Treaty Actions

MULTILATERAL

North Atlantic Treaty

Agreement between the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for cooperation regarding atomic information. Signed at Paris June 22, 1955.[1]
Notification of being bound by terms of the agreement: Canada, August 30, 1955.

Shipping

Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Signed at Geneva March 6, 1948.[1]
Ratification deposited (with reservations): Switzerland, July 20, 1955.

Trade and Commerce

Protocol on terms of accession of Japan to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with Annex A (schedules of the Contracting Parties) and Annex B (schedule of Japan). Done at Geneva June 7, 1955.
Entered into force: September 10, 1955.[2]

BILATERAL

Belgium

Agreement for cooperation concerning the civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington June 15, 1955.
Entered into force: July 21, 1955.

Brazil

Agreement for cooperation concerning the civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Rio de Janeiro August 3, 1955. Entered into force August 3, 1955.

Iceland

Agreement relating to the registration of radio frequencies for the use of the Iceland Defense Force. Effected by exchange of notes at Reykjavik July 11 and 20, 1955. Entered into force July 20, 1955.

Philippines

Agreement revising the agreement of July 4, 1946, as amended (TIAS 1588 and 3039), concerning trade and related matters during a transitional period following the institution of Philippine independence, with protocol and annex, and related exchange of notes. Signed at Washington September 6, 1955. Enters into force January 1, 1956.

Agreement relating to traders and investors. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington September 6, 1955. Entered into force September 6, 1955.

THE DEPARTMENT

Designations

Spencer M. King as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, effective September 2.

Maurice M. Bernbaum as Director, Office of South American Affairs, effective September 2.

Change in Delegation of Authority [1]

ADMINISTRATOR OF BUREAU OF SECURITY, CONSULAR AFFAIRS AND PERSONNEL

AMENDMENT OF DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY LAWS RELATING TO POWERS, DUTIES, AND FUNCTIONS OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 4 of the act of May 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 111; 5 U. S. C. 151c), paragraph numbered (2) of Delegation of Authority #74 (Public Notice 132) (18 F. R. 7898) relating to the administration and enforcement of the immigration and nationality laws so far as concerns the powers, duties, and functions of diplomatic and consular officers, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) There are hereby excluded from the authority delegated under paragraph (1) of this order: (a) The powers, duties, and functions conferred upon consular officers relating to the granting or refusal of visas; and (b) the powers, duties, and functions conferred upon the Secretary of State by delegation from the President of the United States.

Dated: August 31, 1955.

[SEAL] JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Elevation of Luxembourg Mission

Press release 536 dated September 9

The U.S. and Luxembourg Governments on September 9 announced the elevation of their respective Legations to the status of Embassies. The British and French Governments have similarly announced the raising of their Legations in Luxembourg, and the Luxembourg Legations in London and Paris. The Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg announced the raising of their respective missions on August 12.

The elevation in rank of the missions is in recognition of, and in accord with, a desire to reinforce ties of friendship and economic and cultural relations with Luxembourg.

President Eisenhower has requested Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., U.S. Minister to Luxembourg, to remain as chief of the U.S. mission, and he will shortly present his credentials as the first American Ambassador to Luxembourg.

[1] Not in force.
[2] With respect to application of schedules, see BULLETIN of Sept. 5, 1955, p. 397.

[1] 20 *Fed. Reg.* 6589.

Name Index

Check List of Department of State Press Releases: September 5–11

Releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Press release issued prior to September 5 which appears in this issue of the BULLETIN is No. 526 of September 1.

No.	Date	Subject
529	9/6	Philippine Trade agreement signed.
*530	9/6	Educational exchange.
*531	9/8	Educational exchange.
*532	9/8	Educational exchange.
*533	9/8	Educational exchange.
†534	9/8	Brown appointment (rewrite).
535	9/9	U. S. private investment in Argentina.
536	9/9	Elevation of Luxembourg mission.
537	9/9	Meeting of economic officers.
538	9/10	U. S.–Chinese announcement on civilians.
539	9/10	Johnson: release of Americans in China.

*Not printed.
†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

the Department of State

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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